THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies; Railway Trains and Tramway Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1890.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,047—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2	8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	8
2	12	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	2	12
3	12		3	12
3	16		3	16
4	12	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafit	4	12
5	20		5	20

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
STAR	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th Feb.
R.I. CEYLON	4136	800	J. A. Pardit	21st "
STAR	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	3532	540	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
STAR	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
R.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
STAR	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
R.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
STAR	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.I. PERIM	3532	800	P. Harris	18th "
STAR	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
R.I. MEDJERFORE	3913	800	R. Harvey	2nd May
STAR	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The others proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	6011	1000	A. W. Adamson	13th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	6900	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
PERIM	3920	600	P. Harris	13th Feb.
MEDJERFORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	27th Feb.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4300	600	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKO. G.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 18, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	21st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st March.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st April.
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,900	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4 200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,900	550	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Feb. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th February 1890 at 2 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer for Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers should embark in the Princes Dock by 1 p.m., as the Steamer will unmoor at 2 p.m and sail direct.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c. apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE MACIVER LINE S.S. "ETOLIA," 6139 tons, will SAIL for Plymouth about 5th February and again early May.
Carries Doctor and Stewardess.
Ships sailmaker, and Chinese light.

S. S. "LANCASHIRE" 4500 tons, Lieut. Harris, R. N. R.
This magnificent steamer has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will sail about 1st February. She is provided with electric light throughout, has a Surgeon and Stewardess on board, &c. &c. For rates of passage money, &c., apply to
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
37, Eighth Pleasure Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 16th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 19th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on or about 11th February.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER, 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 18th February.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th February, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	13th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3780	Blight	25th "
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3347	R. Hutchison	28th "
ML BRITANNIA	3089	Brown	10th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T. G. Kuox	26th "
L ARABIA	3514	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Blight	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,220 Tons, Captain BARHAM, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 11th February, 1890. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 13th January, 1890. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA." will sail as above on 18th February.
For Freight and Passage apply to
HASSAMBHOY VISRAM,
Agents, Khoja Mohls.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travelers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERAMBULATORS.

	Rs	a.
Single Perambulators, Three Wheels, Wooden Body, well Upholstered on 20in. Bicycle iron Tyred Wheels. Porcelain Handles, Apron Hood, complete	30	0
Do. do. on 20in. Rubber Tyred Wheels	35	0
Do. do. Cab shaped Wooden Body, Richly Upholstered on 23in. best Bicycle Rubber Tyred Wheels	40	0
Wood body Vis-a-vis Perambulator 20in and 16in. Bicycle Iron Wheels, Waterproof, Brass Jointed, Turn over Hood, Porcelain Handle, Apron, &c., complete	40	0
Do. do. on 23in. and 18in. Wheels	45	0
Do. do. Superior on 23in. and 18in. Wheels	60	0
Do. do. Richly Upholstered	75	0
Rural Vis-a-vis Perambulators, 20in. and 16in. Bicycle Iron Tyred Wheels, with Brass Jointed Waterproof Reversible Hood, nicely upholstered, Apron, &c., complete	38	0
Do. do. Superior and Richly Upholstered on 23in. and 18in. Wheels, complete	52	0
Wicker Bassinette Vis-a-vis Perambulators, Porcelain Handles, 20in. and 16in, Bicycle Iron Tyred Wheels, with Brass Jointed turn-over Water-proof Hood, Apron, &c., complete	40	0
Do. do. on 22in. and 18in. Wheels	48	0
Do. do. do. do.	56	0
Do. do. Best Quality and very Superior, Richly Upholstered on 23in. and 18in. Wheels	80	0
Spare Summer and Waterproof Hoods, complete with Frame Straps &c., Belgian striped Canopies for Single Perambulators, each	4	8
Waterproof Hoods, Brass jointed for ditto, each	6	0
Do. do. Turn-over for Vis-a-vis Perambulators, each	10	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"PHILLIPS."
EXTRACT OF CUCUMBER AND GLYCERINE
BEAUTIFIES THE SKIN,
PREVENTS CHAPPING, roughness and sunburn, and most effectual in protecting the skin from freckles. It will also be found to render the skin smooth, soft, and white.
Price per bottle annas 8 and 12.
PREPARED BY
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
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BANJO TUITION.
PROFESSOR NOTT BARNES
TEACHES THE BANJO,
By his original and highly successful method from Music
PROSPECTUSES AT
Messrs. ROSE and Co.
AND
Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.
This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.
Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 57; Pints, Rs. 32.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock:—

	Per dozen Bottles. Rs.	a.	Per Half Bottles. Rs.	a.
PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY	55	0	30	0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	65	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	65	0	36	0
ROEDERER'S RESERVE	65	0	37	8
KOCH FILS	55	0	30	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD, PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

IN DISPENSING PRESCRIPTIONS
EVERY Precaution is taken, and every Method adopted which long and varied experience in first-rate English and other Firms can give, in order to properly check the Medicines prepared by us, to ensure, not only their
ACCURATE AND FAITHFUL PREPARATION
but also their easy Distinction by the Patient or Nurse.
Internal and External Medicines are dispensed in Bottles of such distinct Patterns, and labelled with different coloured Labels, that any mistake as to their nature can scarcely occur.
DISPENSING IS KEPT ENTIRELY SEPARATE
from our Wholesale and Retail Departments, and the Prices are as low as consistent with
ACCURACY, DESPATCH, AND CLEANLINESS.
All our Dispensing Departments, both at the Branches and Head Establishment, are under the strict supervision of
FULLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
whose whole attention is given to the Examination of Prescriptions and their Manipulations, and through whose hands they all pass before being sent out.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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IN CROWN 8VO., ROUND CORNERS. PRICE Rs. 6-8.
RUSSIAN CONVERSATION GRAMMAR,
WITH EXERCISES, COLLOQUIAL PHRASES, AND EXTENSIVE VOCABULARY.
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The work is designed to meet the requirements of the Examinations held by the C. S. Commission, by well grounding the Student in the Grammatical Structure of the language, and promoting at the same time a rapid acquisition of its Colloquial use.
It is based upon a popular Native Grammar patronized by the Commissioners of Education in Russia, and specially arranged by the author to English requirements on the lines of the well-known Otto System. As each rule is explained and illustrated, the familar Exercises thereon quickly enable learners to contract sentences, leading by safe and easy stages to conversational power. Copious Idiomatic Phrases, followed by Dialogues on daily occurrences, concluding with an English-Russian Vocabulary of over 4000 words in common use, perfect the work not simply for the Student, but likewise for the Traveller in Russian Territory.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their colours there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years in Chlorodyne Decrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed the surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH on THE PART OF THE Chemist TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Russel Street Bloomsbury London.

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BLUETHNER!!!
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BOMBAY AND POONA
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INDIA AND BURMAH
FOR
BLUETHNER'S CELEBRATED GRAND
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COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.
NEW Illustrated Price Lists have just arrived and will be supplied free on application.
AGENTS WANTED IN THE MOFUSSIL.

EDINA WHISKY.
VERY OLD AND PURE.
Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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THORPE & Co.,
OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double Heels and Toes.
SEND SIZE OF FOOT IN INCHES WHEN ORDERING.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a. Per doz.
Fine Brown Socks, for steamer wear	6 12
Ex. Superfine, double heels and toes	12 8
Neat Stripes, a large choice of all the newest patterns	13 8 to 18 8

LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

Neat Stripes with double heels and toes	23 8
Navy Blue Extra Fine, can be worn as a dress Sock	26 0

MERINO AND CASHMERE SOCKS

Assorted Plain Colored Merino, a useful Sock	15 8
Extra Fine Merino of very superior quality colours, Fawn, Drab, and Brown	22 8
Extra Heavy Make, Brown Merino suitable for English Wear	20 0
The "New Sanitary" Sock, pure undyed wool	18 8
Fine Merino Sock, assorted fancy stripes, a splendid range of patterns	18 8 to 22 0
Superfine Cashmere, colours, Maroon and Navy Blue	30 0

DRESS SOCKS.

	per pair.
Black Spun Silk, silk embroidered	5
Pure Silk, silk embroidered, best quality	8 8 to 9 8
Pure Silk plain colors	10 8
Black Silk with colored silk embroidered spot fronts	10 8

KNICKER-BOCKER HOSE FOR SPORTSMEN.

	per pair.
Plain Derby Ribbed Merino, Heather mixtures, fine ribbed tops	4 8
Navy Blue Derby Ribbed Cotton, superior make	3 12
Stout Hand-knitt ribbed Lambswool, in a variety of Heather mixtures	3 12
Do. do. superior quality	4 8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
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NOT WEATHER REPORT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and [illegible] Hotel, Lonavla, [illegible] and visible any [illegible] to [illegible] HARAKHOY FRAMJEE & SONS, Bombay and Khandalla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,

Evening, 5 to 7-30. 8 annas...Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1. Tuesday's Evening, Re. 1 ...Night, 8 annas.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE 12TH INSTANT, the Rink has been rented for Rs. 500 to MR. RIDGELY, who will give a

LADIES' INVITATION SKATING PARTY.

Tickets for admission and Skates on WEDNESDAY NIGHT will be presented FREE on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Mornings, to all Lady Patrons of the Rink.

Gentlemen will be charged usual price.

GET YOUR COSTUMES READY

FOR THE

LAST GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL and BON BON PARTY,

Under the old management.

and GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to MR. A. N. RIDGELY, THE CHAMPION SKATER, who leaves for Brindisi and London on the 14th inst.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13TH.

Calcium and Electric Lights will be profusely employed to render the scene of the Grand March of Costumed Skaters one of the Most Brilliant and Beautiful Sights ever witnessed in India.

Rs. 600 IN PRIZES TO BE GIVEN,

For the Handsomest Costumes, Most Original Costumes, Best Sustained Characters, Most Graceful Skaters &c.

☞ ONLY THOSE IN FANCY OR EVENING DRESS WILL BE ALLOWED TO SKATE.

MONSTER PROGRAMME OF RACES &c.

8-30 to 10, GENERAL SKATING.

10 o'clock.—One Mile AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

10-10.—SIMMONS v. RIDGELY—HALF MILE.

FOR THE SHORT DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

10-15—BICYCLE v. SKATES. Mr. Derry on a Safety, and Mr. RIDGELY Skating One Mile.

10-20—Mr SIMMONS in the Most Difficult Exhibition known to Professionals—Skating on Trucks, ordinary Skates minus the real wheels.

10-30—Mr. RIDGELY will race ALL COMERS, one at a time, half a mile each; each man allowed a quarter lap start.

10-45—GRAND MARCH, after which, General Skating till 12.

ADMISSION, Re. 2, 3 and 4.—SKATES FREE.

CHATRE'S GRAND CIRCUS,
OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the immediate Presence of
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.
ON FRIDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1890.
Entire Change of Programme.

GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT,
ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH FEBRUARY, 1890.
Refer to Handbills.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

EVERY EVENING

4 to 12 p. m.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.

WORLD RENOWNED

MADRAS ACROBATS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., &c.

Will be opened by

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE SECRETARIAT

ON WEDNESDAY 12TH FEBRUARY,

at 5-30 p.m.

THE EXHIBITION will remain open a week, from 7 a.m. until 8 p.m., daily. After dusk the rooms will be lit by Messrs. Ganz & Co. with Electric light.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Season Tickets Rs. 3 at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., or at the doors.

Members free on production of their ticket,

BASEL "MISSION" BALMATHA CLOTHS are made from the best English Twist. The Tweeds, &c., are made of the Select Patterns, and being woven in the country are much cheaper than imported cloths. They can now be had retail and wholesale from the Depot, No. 27, Hummum Street.

NOW READY.

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burmah. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T. Blanford.

MAMMALIA. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Part I. med. 8 vo. paper covers, pp. i—xii. 1—250, and 71 wood-cuts. Price 10s.

FISHES. By F. Day, C.I.E., LL.D. Vol. I. med. 8 vo. cloth, lettered, &c., pp. i—xviii., 1—549, and 164 wood-cuts. Price £1.

Do. Vol. II., pp. i—xiv., 1—510, and 177 wood-cuts. Price £1.

BIRDS. By Eugene W. Oates, F. Z. S. Vol. I. med. 8 vo. cloth lettered, &c., pp. i—xx., 1—558 and 163 wood-cuts. Price £1.

London: TAYLOR and FRANCIS, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Calcutta: THACKER, SPINK & Co. Bombay: THACKER & Co., Limited. Berlin: R. FRIEDLANDER and SOHN, Carlsstrasse 11.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for the year 1890-91 (6th June 1890 to 5th June 1891) of the Mhow circle (comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 17 adjoining Indore Durbar villages) will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 17th March 1890 at 1 p.m., in the office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow.

SEALED TENDERS for the above Farm addressed to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, but he will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Applications for conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow.

A. MARTINDALE,
1st Asst Agent to the Governor General for Central India
Indore Residency, The 6th February 1890.
(True copy) W. S. PEAT Colonel,
Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow.
Dated Mhow, 8th February 1890.

THE BHATTIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 85, Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday, the 22nd day of February 1890 at 3 p.m. to transact the following business.—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance sheet made up to 8th February 1890.

2. To receive and adopt the Directore's Report suggesting the winding up of the Company voluntarily.

An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held immediately after the proceedings of the Ordinary General Meeting are over for the purpose of unanimously confirming the voluntary winding up of the Company and of deciding last wages hands or Custody the Books of the Company should be entrusted.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONSEY KHIMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 8th February 1890.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Rs. 1-8.
Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

TOWN HALL,

TO-NIGHT, FEBRUARY, 12TH, at 9 p.m.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY

have kindly intimated their intention of being present.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo .....March..... Smart.
Mr. MANT.
2. Duet.....The Moon has raised her lamp above..... Benedict.
Mr. DOHERTY and Mr. HEBDITCH.
3. Violin Solo .....Legende..... Bohm.
Mr. FREYVOGEL.
4. Solo .....'Caller Herrin' ..... Old Scottish.
LADY MORLAND.
5. Solo..... .....
Mr. DOHERTY.
6. Solo .....Ave Maria..... Gounod.
Mrs. WALKER.

Accompanied by Organ, Mr. MANT; Violin, Mr. FREYVOGEL; Flute, Sergt MACDERMOT, and Piano Mr. METAXAS.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

1. Organ Solo...Andante.....Guilmant.
Mr. MANT.
2. Solo .....On the Banks of Allan Water .....Traditional.
Mr. ANDERSON CLARK
3. Piano Solo ...Scherzo in B flat minor...Chopin.
Mr. METAXAS.
4. Solo Love of my Life .....Arthur Hervey.
LADY MORLAND.
5. Solo .....Scena from Faust.....Gounod.
Mrs. A. C. WALKER.
6. Solo.....Coeur de Lion .....Stark.
Mr. HEBDITCH.
7. Trio .....Queen of the Night .....Smart.
Mrs. A. C. WALKER, LADY MORLAND, AND Mr. HEBDITCH.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 3, may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY
will be held on SATURDAY, February 15th, at MAHIM,
at 3-30 p.m.

The Hon J. B. RICHEY has kindly consented to preside at the
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

No Tickets will be issued, but all friends of the Orphanage are cordially invited to be present.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

CHUBB'S	FIRE AND	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	Thief-Resisting	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	SAFES,	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	BOXES AND LOCKS,	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	of	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	All Sizes and	CHUBB'S
CHUBB'S	Descriptions.	CHUBB'S

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE LION FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
CAPITAL £1000,000 STERLING.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to accept almost all classes of fire Risks at moderate rates.

LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & Co.,
Agents,
Elphinstone Circle.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs. 800
Do.	do. 10 " " do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.		
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.		
INSULATED CABLE,	from 6 annas per yard.	
Do.	WIRE " 1 anna "	

F. FISCHER & Co.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS, TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MR. NEUBERG, Meadow Street Bombay, has

FOR SALE,

STEREOSCOPIC SETS.

PATENT SLIDING HAND STEREOSCOPES,
Fitted with superior high quality lenses,
Rs. 5 each or Rs. 9 per pair.
Stereoscopic Views, artistically taken and finished assorted, Rs. 6 per dozen.
One Stereoscope given free, if 100 or more Views be taken.

BY DAY OR NIGHT,
A CONSTANT SOURCE OF PURE DELIGHT.

THE SHIKARI FITTED TIFFIN BASKET.

Fitted for one .....Rs. 22 each.
" two..... " 40 "

LUNCHEON BASKETS.

		Rs.	a.
A,	fitted for two	18	0
B,	" two	24	0
C,	" three	30	0
D,	" four	48	0

OFFICERS' "SERVICE" CANTEENS.

IN WICKER BASKET, WITH STRAP AND LOCK,

Contains everything necessary for the immediate

COOKING, SERVING and CONSUMING of a meal.
Rs. 40 each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS,
Fitted with wicker basket, stout leather strap and buckle, and patent lock.
Light, Strong and Durable.

	Rs.	as.
27 in. long, each.....	27	0
30 "	30	0
33 "	33	0

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BROCADED CHINA SILK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Meadow Street, No. 21, the undermentioned cases.

On account and at the risk of Ramdial Bansidhur—
L D—129, 214, 218, 307, 280, 281, 249, 224, 216 225, 198, 306.
13 cases Brocaded China silk of diffe ent colors and patterns.

Terms—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the cases should be removed within the next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Feb. 1890, Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., a collection of handsome household furniture, comprising sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing and washing tables, book shelves, almirahs, and other household requisites, Chubb's 1 lock iron safes, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 1 Apollo Street, opposite to the Old Secretariat the handsome household foraiture and appropriate fitting, comprising all the requisites of a comfortable furnished residence, the property of W. Leibsch wager.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, February 12, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of the landed properties at Seevri, Lower Mahim, Worlee &c., by order of Ebrahim Haji Jackria is postponed for a fortnight.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 36, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, house-old furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanne flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hinks' patent table and hanging kero ine lamps, &c., the property of Captain OLIVIER, R.E.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a lot of photographic kits consisting of No. 3 B Dallmeyer lens with apertures, one Grubb's lens, one Camera, small card visiting size with dark slides Developing trays large studio tent 15×21 suitable for dramatic performances &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome chesnut Arab riding horse lately broken to harness.
1 dun color Kathiawar pony.
1 handsome strong English built brougham by Kesterton.
1 second-hand strong-built Victoria.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd February next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Middle Colaba, valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. MORRIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a collection of very valuable plants consisting of ferns of various sorts Begonias, Crotons, Palms anthurium roses &c., the property of Major W. S. Bisset R. E.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 day's before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 12th, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Colaba—

12 bales F.-P. Cotton, burnt.
Agreeati to Colaba Invoice No. 24 of 20-1-90.
Consigned to Messrs. Booth and Co.
Also 30 cases of cotton, ex Kaola, for oil onging to Messrs. Shamjee Ludha and Vussonjee Shamjee.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods twist, &c.

5 bales G. dhoties.
3 " G. shirting.
3 " white handkerchiefs.
2 " colored Prints
1 case white flannel.
50 cases table and carriage candles.
1 " stout Brown British
1 " Imitation Gold and Silver lace
On account of the concerned
A quantity of Chlurdye, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Cockell's pills, Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Angustura Bitter, &c.
9 cases Compressed Milk and Cream Extract in tins

AUCTION SALE OF CONFECTIONERY AND MEDICINES BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS G. F. COWARD & CO.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of confectionery and medicines by the well-known makers, G. F. Coward & Co. just landed, per ss Clyde, the same consisting of Peppermint, Rose, Ginger, Lavender, Toilet, Ipecacuanha and Cough Lozenges, Pink Lujubes, Real liquorice, Carroway Combfe, Cayenne and Lemon drops, Seidlitz powder, Carbonate of Soda, Essence of Peppermint, Jamaica ginger, Brandy bitters, Dalby's carminative, Milk of Roses, Balsam Capaiva, Pure Glycerine, Limejuice and Glycerine, Victoria and Camphorated dentrifice, Tooth brushes Chlorate of Potash, Victoria disinfecting powder, Jamaica pomatum, Prince of Wales Indian Sauce, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN PRICE AND CO.

On THURSDAY, the 13th Instan, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of fragrant perfumery by the well-known Price and Co., just landed per s.s. Kangra, consisting of assorted soap, lime and glycerine, Macassor oil, Beare grease, Marrow oil, Phillicome pomade, Limejuice cordial, Fruit syrup, Chemical food, Sarsaparilla, Lavendar water, Cologne water, Florida water and Assorted perfumes in gilt and cut fancy bottles, such as Roses, Jasmine bouquet, Kiss-me-quick, Rondeletia, Verbena, Jockey club, Frangipani, Wood Violet, Heliotrope, Patcholy, Lillie of the valley, New mown hay Stephanotis, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 12, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (FURNISHED) AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA

HIGH COURT O. O. C. JURISDICTION,

SUIT No. 658 of 1889.

Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahimoor .....Plaintiff.

vs.

C. A. Turner and Hajee Aboo Ahmed.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th January 1890 the undermentioned immoveable property including the furniture thereon will be sold on the premises by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. Auctioneers by the directions of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq, the Receiver appointed in this Suit, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Clare Road Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,670 Square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 25 New No. 16251, old survey No. 676, New Survey No. 3-8-8, and bounded on or towards the east by the Sikhis Road on or towards the West and South by the property called or known as the Hunty Lodge and on or towards the South by the Clare Road together with the dwelling house bungalow, Range of Buildings, shops houses and outhouses godowns stables and all other the buildings standing on the Said land, all which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3,799 to 3,803. Street Nos. 9-28-32 and all which were formerly in the occupation of the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinetmaker and his tenants and are now occupied by the Proprietor of Hawaii's Hotel and by Messrs Phillips and Co as tenants of the Receiver.

Together with all and singular the furniture, plated ware, Glassware Crockery and other articles, list of which is set out in the Deeds passed in the above suit and dated 20th December 1889, and copies of which are open for inspection at the Offices of the Said Receiver and of Messrs. Little Smith, Frere and Nicholson 79 Medow Street Plaintiff's Solicitors, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Offices of the Said Receiver in the High Court House Bombay, and also at the office of the Said Solicitors for the Said Plaintiff No. 79 Meadow Street Fort Bombay.

SALE OF CARRIAGE, HORSE, CUBBOARDS, SAFE, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 15th February 1890 at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public Auction at their sale-rooms No, 4 Forbes and Medow Street, Fort by order of C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Dosa Kirpalsa Insolvent the following consisting of

1 Shigram with Horse, Cupboards, Globes, Chairs Safe &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 12, 1890.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF CASTOR SEEDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mandvi Bunder, by order of Thakar Vasanjee Jusnam and on account and at the risk of Messrs. F. A. Bottleboy and Co.

50½ Candies Castorseeds.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst, sale commencing 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light victoria, a strong bay Arab horse, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, books carpets, English large size ice box with refrigerator, &c., &c., the property of J. M. Anderson, Esqr.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A consignment of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex-s.s. "Govino," consisting of hairline coating, worsted coating, fancy suiting, diagonal coating, stripe coating, drab Moscow, check suiting, fancy tweed suiting, Corks blackserge, Melton, Beaver diagonal curl coating, black and white suiting, stripe suiting, curl serge, check worsted coating, vicuna, twill, mix diagonals, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 12 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA TANE, PAKHADY, OR AGRIPADA, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD add Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Valjee Herjee and Anandibai, wife of Valjee, Heerjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ewant Dew Alias Dewjee Matary, and Anpoornabai and Thakoobai, widows of Dewjee Luxamon Matray, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of June, 1888.

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Byculla Tank Pakhadi or Agripada, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagors' tenants, assessed under ward No. 4250, and street No. 22, admeasuring 43 feet and 7 inches in length and 23 feet and 10 inches in breadth, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the public passage, on the nort by the house of Navjee Shamjee, and on the south by the house of Ravisunker Shewshunker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BLACKWOOD AND TEAKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Gangjee Veerjee lately trading as Gangjee Veerjee under the name of Gangee Veerjee & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariate, on Saturday the 15th instant at 1 p.m., the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade consisting of blackwood and teakwood French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, iron bedstead, table ornaments, flower vases, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN BAPTY BROTHERS, LD., (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions form Mr. Narayen Rangoba, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Dalal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar in one lot to the highest bidder on SATURDAY next, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m.

41 shares in Bapty Bros., Ld. (in liquidation).

The whole of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHICK LANE, GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 15th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Harriram Lanidhar, Radhakison Bhivandas, Govindram Girdharidas, and Ramdoo Gul Mahaboobrai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of salt batty ground, situate in Chick Lane, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,415 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 341 and new No. 13, 339, old survey 160 and new survey No. 2-7042, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessments under Nos. 7 and 8204, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land belonging to the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, on or towards the west by the public water drain, on or towards the north by the ground of Manajee Rattonjee Mistry, and on or towards the south by the ground of Hajee Abdoo Tar Hajee Oomer, together with all and singular the houses, out houses, buildings, courts, yards, areas, ways, paths, passages, sewers, drains, wells, waters, watercourses lights, liberties privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said land messuage and tenements, belonging or in anywise appurtaining or usually held or occupied therewith, or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, Attorneys to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF SEED PEARLS.

On SATURDAY next, the 15th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs Kwart Latham and Co, and on account and at the risk of Jaitha Ruttonsey—1 parcel No. 296 containing 6 bundles seed pearls weighing 427 7 carats.

A deposit of 25 will be required at the time of sale per cent.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWROJEE HILL 2nd ROW., WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee, Thaker Hurridass Lukhmidass and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Savalram Sucroojee Mistry, the mortgager in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of September, 1837, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazundarree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill second Row, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 167, and now under street 1-13, and 121-126 and ward No. 3321 admeasuring 546 square yards or there about, bound on the East partly by the passage leading to Elphinstone or Chinch Bunder Road and partly by the property of Gowria Bhicun, on the West by the Nowrojee Hill Second Row aforesaid, on the North by the property of Fuzindar and on the South by the property of Nurse Kessowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST ISRAEL MAHOLLA.

By order of Noor Mahamed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., the surviving mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Hunjeebhoy Raghoo and Noor Mahamed Raghoo, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property on FRIDAY, the 21st day of February instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate fronting on the east side of First Israel Mohalla, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 761, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1692, street No. 11-1-1, admeasuring 85 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rahimbhoy Jeevraj, on the west by the said First Israel Mohalla, on the north by a public road called Cambarwada Street, and on the south by the house of Abdul Khan bin Abdul Rahim

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs Thakurdass, Dharamsi, and Cama, the mortgagee's attorneys, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort

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FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An ebonywood paper box, beautifully carved by the famous artist, Biwajee Jivajee.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 12th, 1890.

CLUB MANAGER AND STEWARD.

WANTED.—For the North-West Provinces Club, Allahabad; must be an European, Sober, able to cater for large entertainments, and to undertake the General management of the Club under the Honorary Secretary

Apply with Copies of Certificates to the Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

HE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.

Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Esplanade Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

APOLOGY.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

I THE undersigned ESSOOFALLY ABDUL HOOSSAIN, trading in Shaik Memon Street, in Bombay, as ABDOOL HOOSSAIN HEPTOOLABHAI hereby admit that I have knowingly SOLD as HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT in Kegs, bearing an imitation of Hubbuck & Son's well known trade-mark, paint of a quality very inferior to that manufactured by Messrs. Hubbuck and Son, and that I represented the same to be Hubbuck and Son's genuine white Zinc Paint though it was to my knowledge not manufactured by them at all, and I acknowledge that the paint seized by Messrs. Hubbuck and Son in my shop, under a search warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was spurious paint such as that described above, I consent to the same being delivered up to Messrs. Hubbuck and Son's representative in Bombay, and I declare that I have no more paint in my possession or power bearing the spurious mark referred to, or any other imitation of Messrs. Hubbuck and Son's trade mark.

hereby PUBLICLY & HUMBLY APOLOGISE for having WRONGFULLY INJURED Messrs. Hubbuck & Sons in their trade, and for having injured their reputation, and I PROMISE never again to commit a SIMILAR FRAUD, and lastly I authorise Messrs. Hubbuck & Son to publish this apology in any manner they think fit.

ખ્વાજા અલી અબ્દુલહુસેન સઈ
અબ્દુલહુસેન હબતુલાભાઇના
નામથી વેપાર કરનાર.

i. e., ESSOOFALLY ABDUL HOOSAIN,
TRADING AS
ABDOOL HOOSEIN HEPTOOLABHAI.

Bombay, 21st January, 1890.

CAUTION.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON WARN DEALERS and others that steps have been taken to ensure in future a strict watch, and anyone found selling or exposing for sale spurious imitations of Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc Paint will at once be rigorously prosecuted.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON,
Offices, 24, Lime St., London.
Factory and Wharf Ratcliff E.

RECEPTION TO H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE appointed at the PUBLIC MEETING held on the 7th instant, to organise a reception for H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, 13th instant, at 5-15 p.m., when the attendance of members is particularly requested.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1890.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for the year 1890-91 (6th June, 1890 to 5th June, 1891) of the Mhow Circle (comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 107 adjoining Indore Durbar villages) will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 17th March, 1890, at 1 p.m. in the office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow.

Sealed Tenders for the above Farm addressed to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, but he will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Applications for conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow.

A. MARTINDALE,
1st. Asst Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
Indore Residency, the 6th February 1890.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for the year 1890-91 (6th June 1890 to 5th June 1891), of the Indore Circle (comprising the Indore Residency and 114 adjoining Durbar villages) will be Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March 1890, at 1 p.m., in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above farm addressed to the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, but the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Applications for conditions of Contract and other details should be made to the Muntazein Sayer, Indore, at Indore city.

A. MARTINDALE,
1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
for Central India.
Indore Residency, the 6th February, 1890.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the EUROPEAN CIVIL (late Uncovenated) SERVICES desirous of signing the Petition to be presented to Parliament on their behalf

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	2 pct.	940xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	All	10 do.	960
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
		£	£		
EUROPEAN BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Chartered and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	£55
National Bank	37,500	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs.	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	30	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs.	100	70)
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	20	260
Asiatic Press	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	40)
Bandi Guiseppe P.	0	20	200	Rs.	10	105
Bombay Cotton Press	100	2	125	Rs.	20	132½
Carnac Press Co.	0	1,580	1,580	Rs.	55	365xd
Central Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,225
Dadabhai Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	Rs.	30	190
Dayl Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs.	0	1,325
Dispatch Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	80	535
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs.	25	44
Hindoostan Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs.	45	370xd
Hormasjee Manek	1,400	250	250	Rs.	25	180
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	0	55
Mofussil Co.	2,120	400	400	Rs.	50	427½
New Bazar Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs.	45	512½
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs.	11	85
New P. of W. Press	600	600	All	Rs.	40	32)
Oriental Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs.	50	55
Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs.	50	47)
Rand & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	120	1,15)
Ramjee Press Co.	200	500	50	Rs.	25	54)
Vulcan Press	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.	60	575
Whangsum Manfg. Co	400		350			60)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	} 10	
Badhan Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	150	150	} p.ct	
Bhaty Co., Ld.	625	100	100	Rs.	14
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.			185	Nil	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	00	0	6 p.c.	6)
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	500	500	10 p.c.	62)
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	100	Rs.	88
Do. (2nd Issue)	2,000		180	Rs.	2,075
Municipal Bonds		62	45	Rs.	770
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	..	p.c.	108
Cooper, Macon Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	90
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs.	5
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	Nil	40 nl
Dyer & Co., Ld.	500	400	40	...	170
Indian Guaranteed Land Mtg. Co.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	80
Kamptee Co.					11
Kerr-i-Sind Gold Mining Co., Limited	52,000	25	25		4½
Karrachee Lighterage	4,000	256	256	...	7½
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	200	...	350
Kessler & Co., Ld.	4,000	500	100	Rs. 36	270
Maplar Hotel Co.	300	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Foundry	100	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance	5,000		100	...	61
Oriental Loan Assoc.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Port Canning Co.	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	2)
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	000	1000	Rs. 20	365
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	5	65
Scandy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Scott Wells and Austin.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,000		95	...	80
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	300	100	Rs.	1,210
Western India Flour Mill Mady & Co	600	100	125	Rs. 10 Nil.	13) 35
Wheelwright City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	350	250	Rs.	15 230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	600	Rs		300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345					
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		2	77
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	600	600	..	..	280
Ahmedabad Mfg. &		1,000	1,000	..	..	–
Calico Printing Co.	4,200					
Ambica S. & M. Co.	000	125	125	..	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	..
Bellary S. & W. Mills	871	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	490
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs.	25	485
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	50	50	Rs.	25	400
Bombay United S. & W. Co.		1,000	1,000	..	..	525
Borar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75	1,0	1,0	Rs.	3	625
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs.	56	880
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	50	50	Rs.	50	960
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	1,0	1,0	Rs.	50	950
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	70	70	Rs.	5	66
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,0	0	Rs.	3	630
Dawid Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs.	40	460
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	5	5	Rs.	25	490
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,475	1,0	1,0	Rs.	50	900
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	25	50	50	Rs.	50	560
Gordon S. & M'f'g. Co.	700	1,0	1,0	Rs.	25	480
Guserat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		150	150	Rs.	25	112
Gunerat S. & W. Co.,	920	1,0	1,0	..	..	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	4,370	1,0	1,0	Rs.	40	730
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	6,500	60	5	..	..	550
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	5	Rs.	37	725xd
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,0	1,0	Rs.	40	705
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,0	1,0	Rs.	50	950
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	5	Rs.	2	433
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs.	1	280
James Greaves Mill after All S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	1,320	5	5	Rs.	2	630
Do. Increased	600	5	5	..	..	10
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	1,465	25	25	Rs.	1	625
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,0	1,0	Rs.	40	850
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,0	1,0	Rs.	40	570
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs.	40	555
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	2,0	Rs.	50	795
Leopold S. & Bleaching	1,000		100	Rs.	5	150
Madras United S.	500		1,0	Rs.	100	1,950
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,0	1,0	Rs.	25	490
Mahatala Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs.	7	10
Manajon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs.	5	105
Meerajee Geoolam S.	1,200	1,0	1,0	Rs.	75	1,560
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,0	1,0	Rs.	50	1,122
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,0	Rs.	50	630
National S. & W. Co	600	1,0	1,0	..	..	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs.	125	350
People of India S.	1,000	5	250	Rs.	50	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,0	1,0	Rs.	50	1,060
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125			10
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,0	1,0	Rs.	50	710
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,0	1,0	Rs.	50	1,060
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,0	1,0		25	1,00
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	50	..	..	50
Shalapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,0	Rs.	60	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,0	2,0	Rs.	50	41
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs.	15	265
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	..	270
Star of India	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs.	40	500
Sun Mills Ld.	1,300	250	250	..	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,0	Rs.	25	37
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg.	800	500	50	..	..	..
Vembakunker Laxmishanker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs.	30	500
Western India S.	1	1,0	1,0	Rs.	2	44

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.	100 825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs.	75 800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	2,000	Rs.	90 1,05
Palace of Wales	250	2,000	1,000	Rs.	100 1,100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 6 t 5 per ct	...	610	All	at 5 p.c 2,55)
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	6 18	...	at 5 p.c 620

SUMMARY.—The barometer has risen in Rajputana, and locally at some few other places, but has fallen generally elsewhere. The fall has been brisk in Sind, the Punjab, and on the west Coast, from Karwar to Cochin, while the changes elsewhere in either direction have been small. The relative distribution of pressure is practically unchanged, and the isobars indicate no feature of any importance. Pressure continues to be above the average throughout the country, and the excess appears to be considerable in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. Wind directions are nearly similar to those reported yesterday in most districts, but in the Madras Presidency they are very variable, and in the North-West Provinces winds are blowing from the south-west. The wind velocities exceeded the average in the south of the Peninsula, Berar, the Punjab, and the North-West Provinces, but have been less than the average at most other stations. The wind velocity this morning was 10 miles an hour at Karachi and Ratnagiri, and 8 miles at Negapatam. The maximum temperature is in defect of the normal mean in the Madras Presidency, and is in excess over the rest of the country. The highest maximum readings were 97° at Surat, 95° at Sholapur, 94° at Mangalore, Poona, and Rajkot, and 93° at Deesa, Akola, Bellary, and Secunderabad. Nights are cool in the Punjab, Berar the Central Provinces, and on the Malabar Coast, and are hotter than usual at several other places. Humidity has risen at a very few stations, and skies are very cloudy in Sind, the Punjab, and the south of the Peninsula. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. Weather is fine and settled in most districts, but in Sind there are some slight indications of the weather becoming unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clio this evening in the Prince's Dock at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others, are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Parsee Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Opening of Annual Exhibition, Bombay Art Society, by Lord Reay, Secretariat, 5-15 p.m.
Annual Concert, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Chatré's Grand Circus.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Karagola arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—City of Edinburgh (s), for Liverpool; and Busheer (s), Marmugoa, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Edinburgh left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m.

NEW GOANESE VICAR.—The Rev. Estanislau P. V. de Souza, ex-Vicar General of the Bishop of Damaun, has been appointed Vicar to the Colvalle Church at Goa, by the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa.

THEFT AT HOLI CHUCKLA.—Naggie Luckmeechund, residing at Holi Chuckla, Fort, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 60, from a box in his room, on Monday last.

KUPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretary of this charity to acknowledge the receipt of a four per cent. Bombay Port Trust bond for Rs. 500 from Messrs. Kulliandass and Tulseydas Keshowdass, in memory of their late mother, Bai Radhabai, widow of the late Shet Keshavdass Nuthoobhoy.

BURGLARY AT CAMMATEEPOORA.—Bhagoo Ramzan, a weaver, residing on the ground-floor of a house in Cammatepoora 5th Street, reports that his house was broken into on Monday evening last, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 191, stolen from a box which was found forced open.

MUSIC AT THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.—The following programme will be played by the Portuguese Union Band at the Parsee Gymkhana, Marine Lines, at 5-30 this evening:—

March ..... The light of other days ..... W. V. Scholes.
Overture ..... L'Italiana Algieri ..... Rossini.
Valse ..... Immer Keiterer ..... Strauss.
Quadrille ..... Echoes from the West. E. Newton.
Polka Mazurka ..... Teresina ..... Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROFESSOR CHATRE'S CIRCUS.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., gives his patronage on Friday evening to the clever troupe of performers of the circus, conducted by Mr. V. M. Chatre, on which occasion a select programme will be gone through. A large number of seats have already been engaged. Along with native youths there are European ladies and gentlemen, who co-operate in the exhibition of talents and feats of strength. We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged a noted character named Abdool Rayman Curreem, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a silver watch, valued at Rs. 14, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same. Abdool Rayman Curreem, on admitting two previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR R. H. MARTIN.—We regret to hear that Major Martin met with a very sad accident on Monday morning, when the horse he was riding took fright, bolted, and threw his rider between the Hussar Lines and Bruiton Road, where he was picked up by Barrack Sergeant C. Witt, who carried him to a shady spot close by, and attended to him. The injuries received are said to be of a serious nature. The Major was conveyed in a dhooly to the South Station Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.—*Poona Observer.*

PICKING POCKETS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—As a passenger was landing from one of Shepherd and Co.'s steamers last Saturday, he felt a hand in his pocket. He turned round and caught the thief Mahomed Abdul, who had obtained possession of his purse, containing three rupees and six annas. The accused, when captured, endeavoured to throw the purse into the sea, but failed in his attempt, and was immediately handed over to the police. Yesterday morning he was placed before Mr. Richardson by Police Constable Moore, and pleaded guilty to the charge against him. Being an old offender he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of a woman, named Gawoo, aged 20 years. Deceased was a servant in a Hindoo temple at Girgaum Road and was a widow. About ten or twelve days ago she sustained an injury to her knee by an accidental fall. Three days ago she was seized with spasms, and the next day she was taken to the hospital. The tetanic spasms increased in severity, and she died at 4 p.m., on Monday evening. The verdict was that the death of Gawoo was caused by tetanus following an injury to the knee, the result of an accidental fall.

AN OLD SHIP-BREAKER.—Shaik Alli Gosman was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson by Police Constable Moore upon two charges of theft from ships in dock. In the first case he had removed a brass cup, valued at four rupees, from the deck of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pemba. A gunner on board the vessel gave evidence as to his guilt. The man pleaded guilty and was in this case sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. In the second case, he was charged with the theft of other brass cups from the s. s. Wellington Hall, now at sea, which were valued at Rs. 20. As he was an old offender, his Worship sentenced him to one month's further imprisonment for this offence also.

A RASH DRIVER.—Superintendent McDermott yesterday placed a gharriwalla before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with doing a rash and negligent act. At 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, the accused had been seen driving at a furious pace, along the Hornby Road. When near Badham Pile's shop, he ran suddenly into a tram-car which was approaching, knocking down, and injuring the tram-horse. His own animal also fell, but no sooner had he got the horse again upon his feet than mounting his box, the driver fled at a great rate down Meadows Street. He was at last stopped at the instance of Mr. McDermott, and when questioned, endeavoured to excuse himself by saying that the reins got under the horse's tail, and that he could not stop it. His Worship ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

LADIES' SKATING PARTY AT THE RINK.—Several hundred invitations are being given out to the lady patrons of the Rink for to-night's skating party, which will, no doubt, be a great success. A great many attractions have been arranged for the Carnival to-morrow night. Rs. 600 in prizes are to be given for the best costumes, many of the prizes presented by prominent Bombay firms. A half-mile race between Simmons and Ridgely for the short distance championship of India and Australia is only one of the many attractive events. The skates *vs.* bicycle contest, which would have resulted last time in favour of the bicycle, had not the latter fallen, is to be run over again, and Mr. Simmons gives a new exhibition of "quick" skating. Mr. Ridgely leaves with Friday's mail for London, but Mr. Simmons intends to remain in Bombay another week or two, and then proceeds to London direct instead of going first to Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION SCHOOL FUND.—We have been requested to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations received towards the establishment of English schools in Salsette and Bassein, under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association:—His Excellency Lord Reay, LL.D. K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, Rs. 50; H. A. Hormarjee, Esq., Rs. 50; S. D. Sassoon, Esq., Rs. 25; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, Rs. 25; F. Leao, Esq., J. P., Rs. 20; Sir F. Forbes Adam, Knight, Rs. 15; Hon. N. N. Wadia, Rs. 15; L. M. Valladares, Esq., J. P., Rs. 10; Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq., Rs. 10; A Friend, Rs. 10; Hon. Mr. Justice J. Scott, Rs. 10; Hon. F. L. Latham, Rs. 10; Hon. Sir R. West, Rs. 10; Hon. Mr. Justice H. Birdwood, Rs. 10; Bomanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq., Rs. 10; H. N. Cooper, Esq., Rs. 5; Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Rs. 5; P. M. Mehta, Esq., Rs. 5; P. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Esq., by Mr. D. Cursetjee. Rs. 5; Mrs. Angela De Ga, Rs. 5; Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Rs. 5; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq., Rs. 3; Furdunjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Rs. 3; M. Mesa, Esq., Rs. 3; Dorabjee Pallonjee Powvalla, Esq., Rs. 3; Agah M. Misrahi, Esq., Rs. 3; H. M. Chichgur, Esq., Rs. 2; Dinshaw Muncherjee Pantaky, Esq., Rs. 2;—total Rs. 329.

GRATEFUL VOYAGERS.—A correspondent writes:—We often see testimonials given by passengers to the captain and officers of the ships in which they have made a voyage. May I beg you to publish the following testimonials, unanimously given by the people whom the *res angusta domi* (or in other words, the dwindling rupee) compelled to travel as second-class passengers in the P. and O. s.s. Pekin, to their stewardess and steward? I must first say that our warmest thanks are due to Captain Harris and his officers, for their courtesy and readiness to accommodate us in every possible way, making our voyage as pleasant as it could be:—To Mrs. Hildred.—We, the lady passengers in the second saloon, P. and O. s. s. Pekin, have great pleasure in testifying to our appreciation of the unremitting civility and kindness we have received from you during the voyage from London to Bombay. The cheerful and kindly manner in which you have carried out your duties, together with the anxiety shown by you to anticipate our wants, have contributed greatly to make the voyage a very pleasant one; and in bidding you good-bye, we hope sincerely that your devotion to your duties may receive due recognition. Wishing you every prosperity, we beg to subscribe ourselves." (Signed by all the lady passengers.)—"To Mr. James Sexton, second saloon steward, P. and O s.s. Pekin.—We, the undersigned passengers in the second saloon of the s.s. Pekin, during her voyage from London to Bombay, wish to place on record our sense of the uniform civility and attention which we have received from you throughout our passage. Your devotion to duty and readiness to meet our wants have made this such a pleasant voyage for us, that we shall always retain an agreeable recollection of it. We wish you all happiness and prosperity in your future career." (Signed by all the male passengers.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—10 casks spindle oil, M Cowasjee Suntook; 2 cases books, Soonder Pandoorang; 2 casks camphor, H F Soares.
Arabia s—25 cases school slates, A Ebrahim; 5 barrels softsoap, M Geredaridas; 6 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 2 hogsheads whisky, D Dadabhay; 50 cases whisky and 1 hogshead brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.
Etolia s—50 hogsheads ale, A Jewanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—10 cases aniline dye, S Moolji; 14 cases cheese, ham, and bacon, Morenas and Co.
Rheinfels s—2 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.
Govino s—3 packages medicine, Sodder and Co; 880 packages gunpowder, H S Adum and Co.
Atrato s—1 case rectified spirit, B Cullianji.
Clio s—100 drums linseed oil, A Sumsoodin.
Coromandel s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—50 drums linseed oil, L Sumsoodin; 100 drums linseed oil, E E Kurwa; 19 casks spindle oil, &c., Macbeth Bros and Co; 50 drums linseed oil, A Jeewanjee; 25 casks aliserine color, E Allibhoy; 50 drums linseed oil, S Noorbhoy; 17 cases strawboards, W Bartlet; 400 kegs zinc paint, Walter, Nutter and Co; 100 cases matches, A M Hassonally; 10 cases matches, E Adamjee; 100 cases matches, A M Hassonally.

FROM HAVRE.

Labourdonnais s—8 cases butter, F Fischer and Co. 16 packages oilmanstores, N V Curranee and Co

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—7 bales paper, P Gooculdass.
Medusa s—41 bales papers, Hugo Schwer; 4 cases soap, Hajee Dada Aba.

FROM MARSHILLES.

D Balduino s—99 cases loaf sugar, Volkart Brothers.
Sutlej s—6 cases aniline dye, V Toolseedass.

FROM ANTWERP.

Hosara s—4 packages empty boxes, Heeralal Mooljee and Co; 42 packages glassware, Ludha Visram.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indramayo s—55 bales cotton, N J Sassoon; 400 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 7,060 cwts bone meal, C Mohamed; 156 bales cotton, A Subapathy Moodeliar and Co; 750 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 7,710 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Hasraj; 95 bales wool, &c., M J Jeemabhoy and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—18 cases Indian condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—562½ cwts myrabollams, J Essa; 8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 460 cwts myrabollams, K Lukmandas and Co; 581 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR GENOA.

Indramayo s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 150 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Singapore s—850 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 675 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—330 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 715 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,349 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros; 1,999 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 820 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 800 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Teresa s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—131½ cwts black pepper, D Damodher.
Labourdonnais s—14,800 tolas silver coins, (Rs 11,650)
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

FOR BARCELONA.

Activa s—750 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomji Setna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—5 cases Cambay stones, E Noordin and Co; 35 cases opium, P and O Co; 42½ cwts horns, Carrimbhoy Ebrahim; 25 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 90 cwts cloves and 10½ cwts kudoo, M M Essabhoy.
Medusa —300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, T Moolji, Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Medusa s—50 bales twist, T Moolji, Sons and Co.
Pekin s—40 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 75 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 599 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 710 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 24 bales twist, The Jamshed Manufacturing Co; 40 bales twist, The San Mills; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, E J Abraham; 32 cwts kismiss, Kessowjee Ludha; 114 cwts kismiss and 150 bales twist, Carrimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, The Ripon M Company; 100 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; and 58 bales twist, Tata and Co.

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT POONA.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, who had proceeded on a tour of inspection, arrived at Poona on Tuesday, at 2-30 P. M. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, Colonel Jopp, Colonel Greig, Colonel Cunningham, and Captain Fergusson. The arrival being private there were present at the station only H. H the Maharajah of Ulwar, Brigadier-General Knowles, Colonels Becher, Rawlins, Dundas, Hogg, Tytler, Dr. Kilkelly, Major Tidy, Captains Ross, Herbert and Hanwell. As soon as the train halted, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught alighted, and after shaking hands with the Maharajah and the officers present drove to his residence, Magdala House. The usual salute was fired to announce the arrival.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Indian Marine steamer Canning entered the Government Dock on Monday night for repairs.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Marmagao, &c, with a general cargo.

THE schooner Fatte Issilamo, 99 tons, Nakoda, cleared yesterday for Mozambique and Quillimane with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Warora, 2,554 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, (23rd Jan.) via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Greenan, Mrs McCormack and child, Miss McCormack, Miss Webster, Miss Noonay, Mr H T Ommaney, Mrs Rajabali, Mrs Karimbhoy, Brigdr-Genl and Mrs Beville, Col Sir W S Seton, and Mr N Pandurang and 453 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clio	1779	Rea	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Friary	1508	Evans	F	W. & A Graham.
,, Indramayo	2932	Leslie	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, LaBourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M Maritimes Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Arabia	2314	Laird	2	W & A Graham,
,, Singapore	2432	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Pekin	2133	Harris	5	P & O Co.
,, Baghdad	809	Whitehead	6	B I S N Co.
,, M. Teresa	2011	Deperis	7	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Medusa	1779	Mitchel	8	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
,, Almirante Barrozo (man-of-war.)	..	O'Mello	15	N. Jamsetji.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	City of Edinburgh	Barham	Liverpool.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmagao, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.
,, Maria Teresa, for Trieste, &c.
,, Pekin, for China, &c.

The schooner Fatte Issilamo, Nakoda, cleared yesterday for Mozambique and Quillimane.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Feb.
6 Clan Mackenzie s ..Howell ..... Malta.
DEPARTURES.
Feb. 6.—Steamers Rauenthaler, City of Agra, Clan Buchanan and Merida, and ship Allumghier.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.
Feb.
7 Niobe s ..... Calcutta.
Soindia s ..... Negapatam.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 4.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessels.	Commander.	From.	Departures Date.	To.
J.					
18	Chiltern	Starkey	Suakim		
25	Sultan	Johnson	Calcutta	28	Jeddah
27	Amoor	Irvin	Cardiff	27	Zanzibar
	Ocena	Tomlin	London		Sydney
	Peshawar	Moule	London		Calcutta
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Zeilla	1	Zeilla
28	Jumna	Smith	Brisbane	28	London
	Harrow	Brooker	Cardiff	2	Rangoon
29	Henzada	Avera	Kur

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from stage and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pocshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

HOUSE FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, WANTED by a British Officer by middle of March. Address "HOMELESS," care of this office.

HOUSE UNFURNISHED WANTED in or near Fort by April 1—Address A. B. care of this Office.

WANTED.—A first-class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT for a Local Cotton Mill. Apply 'A.' care of this Office, with copies of testimonials, and stating terms.

MAHABLESHWAR.—COL. MATHEWS says:—"I thank you very much for your attention to us during our stay at the RIPON HOTEL. Your Rooms are most comfortable, light and airy; food excellent."

CRICKET.—Our all cane bats at Rs. 5 are worth a trial. They have given satisfaction to all. Inspection Solicited—R. R. PARAKH & Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to all Purchasing Toys and Fancy goods for School and Fancy Fairs, and Charitable Institutions. Total amount not under Rs. 25. SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—English DOG-CART by Botwood of Ipswich-suitable for B. 3 to 15 hand horse. In good order. Price Rs. 500. Apply to C. F. PINNEY. Government House, Malabar Hill.

REQUIRED—An EXPERIENCED PUBLIC WORKS SUPERVISOR. Salary Rs. 50 to 75 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to STATE KARBHARI, Janjira.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N.-W.P.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Rosy Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Com: ox: views. Particulars Apply to Mr. OUTSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

TO LET.—In the enclosure of the SWITCH BACK RAILWAY, plots for the erection of a bar, and any other amusements. Apply to GILL and Co., 3, Dean Lane.

TO LET.—Second floor and two newly built shops of House, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort. Apply next door to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

BREACH CANDY.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to let from 1st April 1890. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

BOMBAY FINE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION. PICTURES received, framed, exhibited, and returned. Framing executed by experienced workmen. The greatest care taken in the unpacking and repacking of Pictures. Pictures will be framed according to the Society's Rules. Charges moderate. B. F. Art Gallery. D. B. DINSHAW & Co.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents. (Established 1871.) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION—Economical management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents—C. H. B. FORBES and Co. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A Black ARAB HORSE, age rising four, height 14-2½, sound, broken to saddle only. Price moderate. Apply to "S." care of this Paper.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate MARCKS & Co., Limited.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

ROSES and other choice FLOWERS of the season, carefully packed and forwarded by rail. THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20". Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap. Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 3 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150 200 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holds few unconcerned high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,

CAN BE CONSULTED FOR

DISEASES OF THE

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,

From 3 to 5 p.m.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON.

HAS REMOVED

from Medows Street to

ESPLANADE ROAD.

(next to National Bank of India)

and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOR SALE,

BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,

In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS

AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

S. N. KOYAJI'S

AID TO THE STUDY OF ALGEBRA

With solutions of the Bombay Previous

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

LAST Friday's quotations are again repeated for the English and French funds; and Bar Silver remained at 44⅝d. per oz. in London yesterday; but Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher at £69⅝, while 4½ per cents. were down ¼ per cent. at £71⅜ Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower at £59 per ton. Coal Freights from Cardiff to Bombay were 1s. below Reuter's last quotation, at 14s. 6d. per ton. Paris Exchange on London remained at fcs. 25·31½.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were still unaltered yesterday; but Coffee in Mincing Lane was 1s. per cwt. dearer, both for Mid-Plantation and Medium Mysore, at 104s. per cwt.

From quiet, the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday became dull, the day's Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The spot price of Mid.-American, however, was maintained at 6d. per lb., and East Indian Cotton was unaltered in value; but American Arrivals, though unchanged for May-July deliveries at 6 3-64d. to 6 1-16d., were 1-64d. lower in all nearer positions at 5 15-16d. to 5 31-32d. per lb. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester market is called easier; but the quotations wired by Reuter show no change in any item.

In New York, a further advance of 1-16 cent took place in ready Mid.-Uplands at 11¼ cents per lb., while futures for May were 13 points higher, at 11·30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales; and the figures from the opening of the season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888
Monday's Receipts ...	18,000	26,000	15,000
Two days' do. ...	35,000	47,000	29,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889...	5,085,000	4,617,000	4,712,000

Our local Cotton Market has remained steady at yesterday's quotations, and demand has somewhat improved for ready stuff, though for future delivery it is still absent. Some 3,000 bales in the aggregate have changed hands to-day, consisting mainly of Bengals, at Rs. 174-90; Julgaum, at Rs. 204-7½; Nugger, at Rs. 212-13; and Barsee, at Rs. 225-7; a little Akola having also been taken at Rs. 217; Oojein, at Rs. 187; and Mowa, at Rs. 225 per candy.

WHEAT has not been much wanted for export, and only a moderate business has transpired; but the tone of the market is steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS also are steady, and unaltered in value for all descriptions; but yesterday's firmness and activity have been lost, and transactions have been on a moderate scale again, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,943 bales.
Wheat	11,623 cwts.
Linseed	7,028 ,,
Rapeseed	3,117 ,,
Gingelly	8,497 ,,
Poppy Seed	1,048 ,,
Ground Nuts	6,888 ,,
Castor Seed	3,656 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, and rates may be called a little easier. The Rannock (s) is the name of the steamer fixed for a picked port since declared for Dunkirk for this month's loading, at 27s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has continued weak, and rates have declined to the extent of 1-16d. for ready Bills. Forward Credits may be quoted at 1s. 5 5-32d. to 1-16d. for March delivery, 1s. 5d. for April, and 1s. 4 15-16d. for May, and some were placed for April at the rate. Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 4 21-32d. for May transfer. Calcutta is reported to have had a heavy drop for forward Bills, which are still scarce, both there and here. The following are our closing quotations, but those for Bank Bills and transfers must be taken as nominal:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 5 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 5d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 5 5-16d.	,,
Francs do. ...	1·82½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained steady all day at yesterday's closing rates of 98½ for Four per cents. for cash, and 98⅝ for the March settlement, but with little doing on either line. 4½ per cents. are shall quoted nominally at par.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and the only changes which we have to note in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 2½ on Bombay Cotton Press shares at Rs. 132½; and of Rs. 5 in Delhi and Northern Flour at Rs 170 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, FEB. 10.

The Italian steamer Bisagno has left Hongkong for Bombay.

COLOMBO, FEB. 11.

The mail steamers Valetta and Rosetta, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.	
Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market is easier.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8½ ,, ,,	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9½d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account ...	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes ...	87¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper ...	69⅞
4½ per cent. ,, ...	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ...	107¼
Bar Silver ...	44½d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 11.—Barometer has risen slowly in Bengal, Orissa, east of the Central Provinces, Assam, and parts of Burma; it has fallen elsewhere, briskly in Malabar, Central India, south of Punjab, and Sind. Gradients have become slighter over Guzerat and Sind, but otherwise the distribution is little changed. Wind has shifted to the northward in Sind and Guzerat; directions in other provinces are the same as reported yesterday. Strong winds have blown over the Punjab, also at Colombo, Mercara, Karrachi, and Hyderabad. The temperature has fallen in Bengal and the North-West and Central Provinces. It has generally risen elsewhere. The mean is high for the season, except in Bengal. The excess equals five degrees in Punjab. No sign of any important change of weather. No rain probable.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th Feb. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	9	34	16	10
Teheran	11	6	27	...	33
Suez	11	6	26	1	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 11th Feb. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	5	...	1
,, Madras	...	58	...	1

• Difference in longitude allowed for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PUDUMJEE—February 7, at Poona, of measles, Bomonbai, daughter of S. Pudumjee, Bombay Civil Service aged 3 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

SRINAGUR.

DEATH.

THATCHER—February 2, at Srinagur, of typhoid fever, Annie, the wife of Major-General Torin Thatcher, Retired, Bombay Army.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1890.

THERE has recently been issued in the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers a paper which was read before that body at Newcastle by Mr. C. Z. Bunning on the Warora Coal Mines. Mr. Bunning, who was for many years connected with the colliery, treats the subject practically, and in a very exhaustive way, and his paper may be regarded as a valuable contribution to that "industrial survey" which the Government of India have for some time past been understood to have either in hand or in contemplation. In dealing with such a subject some important questions of policy and administration arise. The Warora Mines are State property, worked by Government, and it is certain to be asked whether in the hands of Government they are as well and as economically worked, as they would be if they were owned by a private proprietary. Then again it is a fairly debateable point whether the Government are doing justice to their property in selling the coal to the railway companies at rates which are deemed by a good many people to be below its value—whether, too, with a vast coal-bearing strata in the region around them, and with an imperfectly satisfied demand from the local railways and mills, new pits ought not to be sunk. Still an enterprise of this kind can only be developed by degrees. Active operations in the Warora field were only begun twenty years ago. Coal was found accidentally there at a time when Chanda was looked upon as the most advantageous locality for supplying the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the existing State Railway from Wardha to Warora was originally intended to place the greater railway system in communication with Chanda. We have since heard a good deal about Chanda in connection with other and notorious railway projects. It is one of the few points in favour of the Warora coal that it is to be found at an easy distance from the surface. In the three great seams the coal-bearing strata are to be found at depths varying from one hundred to three hundred feet. But the product itself is not of the best quality. In the first place, after successive experiments it has been found that it will not yield coke. Then again it "weathers" quickly, quickly absorbing oxygen when exposed to the atmosphere, and splitting with the resulting increase of bulk. One result of this is that the G. I. P. Railway have inserted a clause in their contracts with the Government, insisting that the coal shall be supplied to them straight from the pit, and not after stacking on the surface. As the demands of the Company come irregularly, being large during the months of heavy goods traffic, and small during the remainder of the year, the managers of the colliery comply with this stipulation with some difficulty, as the staff, which is not easily recruited, has to be accommodated to the varying demands that are made on the pit. Mr. Bunning speaks candidly of the quality of the coal. No one pretends that it is of the best class, so that its reputation will not suffer from the character that was given to it at Newcastle. The amount of fixed carbon in it is very deficient, so that for the creation of high temperatures and for smelting its value is small. The percentage of ash, too, is very great, for no sample gives less than thirteen per cent., while it sometimes reaches eighteen per cent. The effect of this upon locomotive fire boxes and mill furnace gratings can be easily realized. But for all that Warora coal has no competitor near at hand, and it compares well with any country coal that the completion of any of the railways now in hand or in contemplation can bring into competition with it.

The colliery, as we have said, is under State management, and it is not surprising to find some conspicuous marks of official impracticability in the administration of it. Over one of the seams there appears to be a bed of excellent fire clay, which has been pronounced to be equal to the best English clay, and which can be sold below the price of the latter. Mr. Bunning argues that this should be made into bricks, for the ordinary bricks made at Warora are bad, yet he tells us that though he has submitted frequent representations to Government on the subject, nothing has yet been done. Equally characteristic of State management was a magnificently mischievous little stroke of economy which Mr. Bunning records. For reasons which cannot here be set out, the Warora pits, unless the temperature is carefully watched, are peculiarly liable to spontaneous combustion, and in order to guard against this danger thermometers were set up in all the chief air passages, the readings being carefully taken twice a day by a special man. But during a wave of economy the recorder, who carried a modest twenty-five rupees a month, was swept away. It is just this spirit which in the name of economy leads Government officers to starve our hospitals. They retard recovery by saving in dietary; they endanger life, as in this case, by forbidding necessary precautions which cost money. It is worth noting in view of recent discussions on the condition of the people in India that considerable difficulty is experienced in getting labourers to work in the colliery. As in the case of the Tansa Water Works, men cannot be got from the neighbourhood; they come mostly from a distance, and in this instance principally from the North-West. And yet the hours are not long. Eight hours shifts are run, that is to say precisely the same spell for which the miners in Westphalia and the Rhine Districts are striking just now. One effect of the Warora colliery being under State management may be commended. In all the other collieries in India women are allowed to work underground; here they are not, and thus the practice is conformed to which began to prevail in England as soon as Lord Shaftesbury's Crusade was begun. There is no law on the subject, for coal mines in India come under the Factory Act, and are thus on the same footing as cotton mills, in which the hours and conditions of female labour are not regulated. And although we cannot look at the question quite from the English point of view—women in India being accustomed to menial manual labour to which they are strangers in England,—we cannot but approve of regulations which restrict women's labour at a colliery to the pit's mouth. But the time cannot be far off when the special necessities of the mining population will be recognized by Government, and a Mines Regulation Act be introduced in India. The provisions of the Indian Factory Act, set in motion by the nearest Assistant Collector or Magistrate, who may never go near a colliery, and who is scarcely likely ever to go down a pit shaft, are not a sufficient protection for the twenty-five thousand men who work in the hundred and five collieries in this country.

Mr. Bunning is not very clear in his account of the financial working of the undertaking, but it seems to have yielded in seventeen years an average return of only one and three-quarters per cent. per annum, or only half the interest that the Government have had to pay upon the money sunk in the enterprise. It is scarcely sufficient to say, as Mr. Bunning does, that the State does not work to make any large profit on the concern, and as long as its capital is safe a moderate return is what it looks to. If this is the spirit in which State capital is invested in commercial enterprises we must never expect them to prosper. When the exploitation is entered upon with no larger hope than that of merely keeping the capital intact, there is no incentive to economical or efficient working. The question of leasing the mines to a company has long been under debate, and if Government could succeed in doing this they would make a beginning of the long delayed work of opening up the mineral resources of the Central Provinces to the operation of private capital. The presumption is that any enterprise which returns one and three-quarters per cent. upon State capital would return three times as much if ordinary commercial incentives were brought into play in its management. As Mr. Bunning says: "It is a strange fact that by private enterprise more is accomplished than by Government in managing industries; there is not that vast amount of machinery to be set in motion in private enterprise; things are managed by one man, instead of as in a Government by several, who each in their turn have to refer to higher authority, and so on till the Government of India is reached. Warora, in the hands of an energetic private company, would do better than any other colliery in India owing to absence of competition." There is a large tract of country around Warora which would repay opening up for coal. Twenty miles north of the present colliery, at Bandur, is a tract from which the G. I. P. Railway would draw just as easily as from the present colliery. The Warora coal is used on two sections of the G. I. P. line, the Nandgaon and Khandwa, and the Bhusawal and Nagpur. At the centre of the former section it costs to the company twelve rupees a ton, at the centre of the latter section a little over nine rupees. From Nandgaon on to Bombay English coal is used; in the other direction from Khandwa to Sohagpur it is Mohpani, and from Sohagpur to Jubbulpur it is Kurburharee, the cost of the former at the centre of the section being eleven rupees and twenty rupees per ton of the latter. It is difficult to believe that if the undertaking were managed on commerical principles it would not cover a wider area than that which is now open to it on the railway.

A MEETING of the General Committee appointed at the public meeting held in the Town Hall will be held on Thursday afternoon in the Durbar Room. The principal business of the meeting will be the election of the Chairman and Secretaries of the Executive Committee, which will be then nominated. Sir Raymond West, who took the chair of the meeting in the Town Hall, in the absence of Lord Reay, has received a notification from Sir Henry Morland that he will move, in accordance with the precedent of the Royal Jubilee Committee that an Executive Committee, with power to appoint sub-committees, be appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and that the President of the Corporation be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and of the sub-committees thereof. It is the general feeling out of doors that on such an occasion the citizens associating themselves with the Corporation to do honour to a Royal guest, should, in accordance with civic fitness and established usage, be presided over by the civic head whether he be called President, Lord Mayor, or Burgomaster. In addition to this consideration, of the fitness of things, there is the practical question of satisfying the ratepayers, whose contributions on such occasions are so confidently counted upon, and are seldom in default, that those who spend their money are at least in touch with those who have to prepare budgets and levy taxes. This conceded, it will be possible to look forward with some tranquil assurance to the day of reckoning, when accounts are cast up, and the money expended in rejoicings and much display of light and bunting has to be apportioned amongst the contributories. Sir Raymond West, in his happiest vein, twitted the proposers of the Committee which assembles to accomplish the duties devolving on it to-morrow afternoon, with the fact that journalists are in these later days so lynx-eyed, and have such watchful charge of public moneys, that even a Government must be cautious not to permit the enthusiasm of the cheerful giver to have unchecked sway. They have been taught—and it is highly satisfactory to know on such good authority that the teaching is not thrown away—that when making grants for illuminations and fireworks they are not putting their hands in their own pockets, but into the till of the tax-payers, and they are bound to husband the money of other people as carefully as they would their own. This wholesome feeling of responsibility Sir Raymond with gay cynicism acknowledged to be mainly enforced by the criticism of observers like ourselves who view matters from the heights of disinterested philosophy. We do not desire to take unfair advantage of the admission, and insinuate that if Members of Council were not afraid of able editors they might lavish public moneys on a night of rejoicing, which they now carefully hoard for the rainy day. But the inference is allowable that when men in the responsible position of Members of Government own to a certain degree of thankfulness that their environment restrains them from indulging in that passion for spending other people's money to which humanity is so prone, it is not a sign of utter depravity that the ratepayers and the public should yearn for some guarantee that the rates which they pay shall be expended with some regard for their wishes and their interests. Sartor Resartus wrote half a century ago many eloquent things of the unappeasable struggle between the Haves and the Have-nots. The great conflict between those who have brains and no money, and those who have money and no brains is perennial, and will go on, like the brook, for ever and for ever. Had Sir Raymond West seen occasion to dwell more at length on this aspect of the question when lightly touching on it last Friday, he would probably have said that the great controversy of all the ages might be compendiously summarised in two phrases:—"*Ote toi que je m'y mette*"—the stern summons in the revolutionary language of the Have-Nots, while "Those who pay the piper should call the tune" is the more homely English of the unsentimental and hum-drum Haves. And he would perhaps have quoted the sad saying of the millionaire—"God help the Rich; the Poor can beg."

THE Government have, we understand, directed the Public Works Department to make the necessary arrangements for the illumination of the Post Office, the Public Works Offices on the other side of the Church Gate Street, the Secretariat, and the Record Office. It is not yet decided whether the Royal Albert Sailors' Home will be illuminated. The Government have instructed Mr. Hughes to consult with the Municipal Commissioner as to the illumination of buildings which are Municipal property, so that the Government programme may harmonise with that of the city. With this view it is probable that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—formerly the Elphinstone College Buildings—situated in Byculla, nearly opposite the entrance to the Victoria Gardens will be illuminated. As it is the intention to illuminate the Gardens and the Victoria and Albert Museum this will be a good point of departure. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor can begin a procession at buildings bearing the name of his grandparents, and bring it to a suitable conclusion at the fine open space where the equestrian statue of his illustrious father stands. To what extent the funds of the general committee just created will enable that body to supply the missing links in the chain of Government and Municipal buildings by a general illumination of the Town, has yet to be ascertained. The Corporation which took the initiative when neither the Government nor those who last week followed their example had any idea of doing anything has been requested by a few gentlemen—who did not care to repeat their request at the Town Hall meeting—to discontinue the Fête in the Victoria Gardens on which some three months labour has been bestowed, and much cordial and valuable aid has been obtained, and a good deal more promised. An up-country correspondent informs us that several Native Chiefs, famous for their studs, are making large preparations for the Horse Show which is one of the items in the programme. One Prince distinguished for his generous patronage of the indigenous breeds will send forty horses to Bombay at his own expense, and some eight or ten others will display similar public spirit. The Government, if slow to move has it must be admitted shown a disposition to make up for lost time. The illumination of the Government buildings will not be met out of the nine thousand rupees which happen to be available, but out of other funds. The nine thousand will meet such extras as fireworks in Back Bay. We are glad to learn that Admiral Fremantle will probably have Zanzibar and Nyassaland off his mind before the end of March; his fleet will then probably be at anchor in Bombay harbour and in a position to make a demonstration which will add immensely to the success of a very fine tamasha.

COLONEL M. ROWLANDSON, Madras Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, Bengal, has been deputed to Rawal Pindi, on special duty, in connection with the removal of the offices of audit of the Western Circle from Calcutta and location in the Punjab for the audit of the accounts of the fourth Army Corps, comprising the Punjab Frontier Force, the Quetta, Peshawar, Lahore, Sirhind, and Rawal Pindi Districts. It is believed that there will not be any buildings ready at Pindi in which to temporarily locate the offices until the buildings required as offices are built, although the General Commanding has offered the use of empty barracks during the hot weather while the men are away at the Hills; but the question of putting them up when the men return to the Plains is one not yet solved.

IT may not be generally known that a Law of Torts for India has for a long time past been in contemplation by the Government, and that the drafting of the measure has been entrusted to Sir Frederick Pollock, the Editor of the *Law Quarterly*, but better known to lawyers as the author of a standard work on contracts. Legislative projects of this kind are usually slow in being realized, and the long interval that elapsed between the report of Macaulay's Commission and the enactment of the Penal Code warns us not to look for an early appearance of an Indian Law of Torts beside the Indian Contract Act. Still, the century has nearly ten years to run, and perhaps we may get a Bankruptcy Act meanwhile.

TO-DAY we fulfil the promise made some time since, by giving the first of a new series of the world famous "Echoes of the Week" which George Augustus Sala contributed to the *Illustrated London News* for so many years. The gifted author promises—and he is the only writer who could keep such a promise—to make the New Echoes even better than the old.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR formally opens the Exhibition of Fine Arts in the Secretariat this afternoon at 5-15.

THEIR Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay have intimated their intention of being present at the Scottish Orphanage Concert in the Town Hall this evening. An improvement has been made in the arrangement upon this occasion. Last year the concert and distribution of prizes were made one festival, which was held at Mahim; but holding the concert in the Town Hall, altogether separate from the prize distribution, which takes place on Saturday at Mahim, should be of much more service to the Orphanage. The programme which has been framed is a tempting one the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly offered their services occupying the foremost rank amongst Bombay, vocalists, and it would seem as if they had searched their repertoires for their best selections.

A MEETING of the Committee appointed to organise a Horse and Cattle Show on the occasion of H. R. H. Prince Victor's visit to Bombay, will be held at the Natural History Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, this afternoon at 5-15 p.m., to make further necessary arrangements. Major J. Humfrey, the Acting Commissioner of Police, has agreed to be present, and will take the chair.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University, held on Monday evening last, Dr. Temuljee Bhickajee Nariman was elected a Syndic in Medicine. The appointment derives special interest from the fact that Dr. Nariman is the first Graduate of the University, since its incorporation, who has been elected a Syndic of this Faculty.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of January 1890, were: Rs. 13,22,23,000; 1889, Rs. 11,41,[illegible],000; and 1890, Rs. 12,29,79,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

A forecast of the Queen's Speech, to be read at the opening of Parliament this afternoon, has been published.

Her Majesty congratulates the Houses of Parliament on the fact that the firmness displayed by her Ministers in dealing with Portugal has resulted in an improved prospect of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the dispute regarding Nyassaland.

Her Majesty expresses her gratification at the proceedings of the Melbourne Conference, and applauds the desire for federation of the Australian Colonies.

The Bills to be introduced into Parliament during the Session will include measures dealing with Tithes, Workmen's Dwellings in London, Irish Land Purchase, and with Local Government.

LATER.

Parliament was opened this afternoon, her Majesty's Speech, as foreshadowed in a former telegram, being read.

The text merely recites the circumstances attending the Anglo-Portuguese dispute.

Her Majesty expresses sympathy with the objects of the Brussels Anti-slavery Conference.

The projected federation of the Australian Colonies meet with her Majesty's approval.

The Speech further makes reference to the state of the camps and barracks in various garrisons, and requests that better provision be made for the troops.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBURG.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Prince Henry of Battenburg returned to Osborne to-day, after an absence of three months on the Continent, owing it is said to family disagreements.

SENTENCE ON THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

A Paris telegram states that the Duc d'Orleans was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, whereupon President Carnot cancelled the sentence, pardoning the Prince and ordering him to be escorted to the frontier.

DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE AT DUNDEE.

The dock-labourers at Dundee have struck work, their action paralysing the jute and other trades.

FEB. 11.

The Dundee dock-masters have yielded to their men's demands.

HONOURS FOR A BENGAL OFFICER.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Colonel Arthur George Hammond, V.C., D.S.O., Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty the Queen.

A STEAMER OVERDUE.

The steamer Swiftsure, which left Victoria a fortnight ago, is now ten days overdue at San Francisco.

Great anxiety as to her safety is felt.

The Right Hon. E. Heneage, M. P. for Great Grimsby, is among the passengers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attends the Chapter of the Black Eagle Order at Berlin on the 22nd March.

THE SHUTE-SUNNITE CASE.

The Privy Council dismissed the appeal of Shute Sunnite, in the case of Hayatnissa *vs.* Muhammad Ali.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 10.

The report of the Agricultural Bureau for February states that ninety and four-tenths per cent. of cotton crops has left the plantations.

THE INDORE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, FEB. 11.

Yesterday the attendance at the Indore Horse Show was remarkably large, H. H. Maharajah Holkar being present. Some very fine animals, perfect beauties worthy of being drawn by landseers, were exhibited. All the arrangements reflect great credit on the Minister. Next year there will be an Agricultural Show.

THE BILASPUR-RAIGURH RAILWAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, FEB. 10.

The Bilaspur-Raigurh section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened for goods traffic to-day.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Conversazione of the Bombay Art Society took place last night in the Secretariat. The rooms were crowded. Lady Reay put in her appearance about 10 p.m., and was received by Mr. Griffiths, the President of the Association. His Excellency the Governor was unable to attend, on account of indisposition.

GENERAL STRACHEY will remain in Calcutta till the end of the current month, making short excursions over the East Indian Railway from time to time. He will take a more or less circuitous route back to Bombay, according to the time at his disposal, and will sail for England about the middle of March.

THE sentence of three months' simple imprisonment, passed upon the pointsman who caused the Hattras railway accident on the 27th October last, has been enhanced by the Allahabad High Court to one of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SIR EDWARD BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, returned to Calcutta on Thursday. The results of his visits to Gwalior, Berar, and Coorg, where he conferred with the local authorities as to the operations requisite for the survey and settlement of those territories, will not be officially published for some weeks. It is, however, understood that in each case the authorities have accepted the system so successfully carried out in the Central Provinces by Mr. Fuller, under which the major part of the work will be effected by local establishments instead of by imported agency.

THE local trades firms in Calcutta have, it is reported, raised a subscription of over two thousand rupees to defend King, who is charged with the murder of a durwan.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

RIP VAN WINKLE, in Washington Irving's story and Dion Boucicault's play, fell asleep one night in the Catskill mountains, and slumbered there for twenty years, to find, on his awakening, that some sufficiently remarkable things had happened during his nap. His hair had grown nearly a yard long; time and rust had disintegrated his gun; his dog, Snyder, had been long dead; his wife had married again; the American colonies had shaken off their allegiance to the British crown, and from the sign board of the village inn there beamed the effigy of General Washington, instead of that of his Majesty George III.

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Well; the "Echoes of the Week" have been reposing for many moons in the land of Nod; but they have opened their eyes once more—if Echoes can have any eyes—and intend (D. V.) to be, in the future, as wide awake as ever they possibly can. Formerly, as you may be aware, they were published in a weekly newspaper in London to make their subsequent way about the world as best they could, but the new "Echoes," so soon as they have assumed form and substance in print, will take unto themselves wings and fly "right away" to certain appointed places as distant from each other as China is from Peru, or Berlin from Ballarat.

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And what will the new "Echoes" be like? Perhaps the safest reply to make to this self-put question is that they will be very like the old "Echoes," only as much better as the compiler can contrive to make them. That pleasing poet Lucretius, told us, some two thousand years ago how echoes may be improved. "I have seen," he remarks, "rocks return six or seven words for one, then from hill to hill the dancing words resound . . . . the listening swains hear from far, while the goat-faced Pan, shaking the pine-leaved garlands on his head, often blows his oaten pipe with his moist lips, lest the reed should cease to send forth a sylvan sound." Thus T. Lucretius Carus, who went mad, they say, from drinking a love potion. Let us try to imitate the goat-faced Pan, sending forth sylvan sound—and sometimes urban ones—from our oaten pipes; but let us carefully abstain from swallowing love potions. That way Hanwell lies.

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Have you had the influenza? I am able to say that I have not been laid up as yet with that troublesome (and fashionable), malady. One of the causes of the immunity which I have enjoyed may be that ever since the day of the funeral of Robert Browning—how fearfully chilly it was in Poets' Corner that dank, foggy morning. I have been affected with a bad cold, a bronchitic cough, intermittent touches of spasmodic asthma and grievous pains in the joints. Those ailments do not constitute influenza, properly so called, of course; but, as the Irish song writer has it, "they're very much like it."

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The latest English dictionaries tell us in somewhat an off-hand manner that the modern term for the old *Catarrhus Epidemicus*, which was diagnosed by the illustrious Sydenham in the time of Charles II., is derived from the Italian "influenza"; whereas Dr. Bartholomew Par in his "Medical Dictionary," published just eighty-one years ago, mentions that "influenza" comes from the Spanish. Did the malady proceed originally from the Peninsula, Italian, or Spanish? at all events, in the first named language "influenza" does not mean contagious catarrh. In the Italy of the present day, the disease is sometimes called simply "raffreddatura," and sometimes "grippe"—the last obviously a loan from the French.

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At all events the horrible sneezing, snuffling, barking, and gasping cold caught in the Abbey at the burial of England's great poet, kept me away on Tuesday, the 21st January, from the Tower of London and St. Paul's Cathedral, in which last historic fame was laid to rest all that was mortal of the gallant Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala. I live within pistol-shot of the house in Eaton-square whence the body of the good old warrior was taken on a gun-carriage, palled with the Union Jack, escorted by a squadron of Lancers, and followed by one of the semi-state carriages of Her Majesty the Queen, to the Tower of London, there to lie for a brief time, scarcely in state, but in the presence only of the family of the deceased, in the church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, till it was time for the grand funeral cortege to wend its way westwards to St. Paul's. Still I stirred not abroad the whole day, but waited impatiently till the evening papers brought full descriptions of the pageant.

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Descriptions, I think, which, both in the journals of which I speak and in those of the following morning, were excellently well done. I note, however, by the way, that in nearly all the narratives published the venerable church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, popularly known as "St. Peter-on-the-Green," is styled a "Chapel Royal." But surely St. Peter's is the parish church of the Tower itself; and if there be a Chapel Royal in the antique fortress, it should surely be St. John's Chapel in the White Tower. I remember being present some years ago at the burial of good old Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne in the church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula. The old edifice was then in a shameful state of dilapidation, and the structures in the public press as to the condition of affairs in the Tower stirred up the Office of Works to restore the ramshackle little fane. It is since, I suppose, its sweeping and garnishing, that it has been dubbed a Chapel Royal.

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Another curious, although trifling circumstance connected with this solemn military function in the Tower. There is a mental quality known to the theologians of a certain creed as "Invincible Ignorance." Surely it must be the ignorance which cannot be vanquished that prompted the reporters of almost every one of the newspapers on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning to speak of the "Tower Beefeaters" and the "Yeomen of the Guard." Over and over again it has been pointed out in *Notes and Queries*, and by other authorities, as cogent that there are no Beefeaters and no Yeomen of the Guard at the Tower of London. The grizzled veterans whose undress uniforms are of dark blue, turned up with red, but who on State occasions turn out in the gorgeous array of scarlet doublets and hose, richly laced with gold, Elizabethan ruffs and velvet hats, adorned with the white and red roses of York and Lancaster, are Tower Warders and nothing else, as distinct and different a body from the Yeomen of the Guard, who are in attendance on the Sovereign on grand days, as the Members of the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London are distinct and different from the Deputy-Lieutenants of counties. It is the similarity of costume of the Beefeaters and the Tower Warders that has given rise to, and perpetuated this odd blunder.

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We have been supping full in London of the most hideous scandals these over so many weeks past; and the (I think unwise), publicity given to these enormities or rumours of enormities, has brought down upon us, more or less justly, the scorn and the obloquy of foreign nations. Do not think for one moment that I have any desire to dwell upon such matters so ineffably sickening; but I only wish to point out one or two elements of a grimly humorous nature, perceptible in a case about which a tremendous fuss was made last year, but which has turned out to be rather of the tempest-in-a-teapot order. It was an action for slander and libel, brought by the ex-assistant master of a well-known public school against the head master; and the learned judge, who was to try the case, decided, with the consent, and, indeed, at the desire of all the parties, to hear the matter in his own private room and without a jury.

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So far so good; but what do you think of the learned judge pronouncing his decision in open court, and awarding the plaintiff the magnificent sum of one shilling damages on two of the issues raised by him? So far so good, again you may say; since the public delivery of the decision enabled his lordship to remark that there was not the slightest imputation on the character either of the plaintiff or the defendant. But lo and behold! the *Times* of Jan. 21 has come out with a verbatim report of Mr. Justice Denman's judgment, extending to four-and-a-half mortal columns of small type! The whole case might have been summed up in forty lines. "Cui bono?" was the question which the Roman judge was accustomed to ask. For whose benefit was this intolerably lengthy judgment made public?"

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From the grimly humorous point of view, I notice that one of the woes of the plaintiff was the dreadful amount of "cribbing" prevalent among the boys at examination time. Ah, worthy Mr. H G. Bohn deceased! You have much to answer for in those admirable translations into English from the Greek and Latin authors, published in your "Classical Library." And what should be said of Dr. Crawford Tait Ramage's "Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Authors, with English Translations?" Dr. Ramage rendered the unlearned a similar service (or disservice) in his "Beautiful Thoughts from Greek Authors." Should these books be considered "cribs?" Are the Delphin classics a crib? I once heard a young gentleman, who had been allowed access to a Delphin edition, remark that he did not wonder that the poor Dauphin, the son of Louis XIV., died early after the double torture of the original classical text and the marginal prose gloss, facetiously supposed to be couched in "easy" Latin.

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Wilkie Collin's library has been sold, and although his books numbered "some thousands" how many thousands? Southey had 14,000, Anthony Trollope 9,000, and your humble servant has between 10,000 and 11,000—the sale, it is said, did not realise more than two hundred pounds. The lowest figure for which any lot was knocked down was 1s. 6d., and the highest £14, the last being for a presentation copy of the Library edition of Dickens, with an autograph letter from the author. What second-hand bookseller calls "top shelf" books fetched ridiculously low prices; a series of the "Annual Register" from its first issue in 1758 to 1851, bringing only 25s. A set of Geneste's "Account of the English Stage" commanded a somewhat better figure.

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Wilkie Collins was, on the whole, much more of a maker of books than a collector of them. Few writers of fiction indeed (Sir Walter Scott of course excepted) have been noted, either for the extensiveness or the choiceness (an ugly word, but it is in Ben Jonson) of their libraries. Poets are, on the contrary, as a rule, sedulous book-hunters. If you ask me why no book proved to have belonged to Shakespeare is extant, with the exception of a copy of Florio's Montaigne, I answer by the surmise that the bard left his library in London when he retired to Stratford and that it was burnt in the Great Fire.

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A more notable sale than the Collin's one will probably be the dispersion by auction of the literary treasures of the late Frank Marshall, dramatist, critic, scholar and excellent good fellow. I dined with him, in the company of a very few old friends at his house in Bloomsbury-square only a week or so before his disease. On that, the last evening of our meeting, he seemed to me, as it is popularly phrased "marked for death." Physically he was worn almost to a shadow with long and cruel sickness; but, from time to time, there would come from the sunken eyes and the wan lips flashes of the old mirth, and the old wit and learning. After dinner we adjourned to his study to look over his rarities. His library abounded in first editions of Dickens and Thackeray and in out-of-the-way dramatic literature; and, I should say that his books "all round" will secure very handsome prices. It is earnestly to be hoped that such will be the case for the sake of his esteemed widow, formerly known as the favourite actress, Miss Ada Cavendish.

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It was noticed at the recent funeral of Mrs. Fitzgerge, the wife of the Duke of Cambridge, and whom I remember very well long years ago, as the handsome Miss Fairbrother, an actress at the Lyceum Theatre, and especially fascinating in burlesque, that one of the most beautiful of the wreaths placed on the coffin was the envoy of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Rarely does that munificent and thoroughly liberal-minded *grande dame de par le monde* fail to show her gentle sympathy for a profession with which she herself has a traditional link of association; for she has not forgotten that she is the granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, whose second wife was Harriet Mellon, a famous actress, and who, after Mr. Coutts's death, married the Duke of St. Albans.

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A curious and rather comical letter has been published from Mr. J. Jones, the Master of the Turners' Company, who, in rather round-about fashion, tells the world how the good Baroness mentioned above was mainly instrumental in ascertaining that Henry M. Stanley had really found Livingstone. According to Mr. J. Jones, when Stanley arrived in England from his triumphantly successful African quest, he was generally regarded as a "fraud." The Royal Geographical Society looked at him askance, and "the West End Clubs" (I am quoting Mr. J. Jones) "voted him an American imposter." "The West End Clubs" is rather a vague expression. I have belonged to one of them—the Reform—for eight and twenty years, and I don't remember that we ever voted Stanley an impostor.

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Mr. J. Jones goes on to say that Stanley, having been very discourteously treated at a meeting of the British Association at Brighton, had retired therefrom in high dudgeon, when the Baroness, who also was staying at London-super-Mare, asked Professor Tennant to bring the African Ambassador of the *New York Herald* to dine with her at her hotel. Stanley came, and was placed designedly between the professor and the late Lady Franklin, both of whom had known Livingstone personally; and Stanley very soon convinced his neighbours that he was a genuine article, and not "a fraud" by reminding Professor Tennant of a book called "Pepper's Amusements in Chemistry," which the professor had given to Livingstone; while he told Lady Franklin about a Bible which she had presented to the docter during his last visit to England He was also able to repeat the inscription on the fly leaf of the sacred volume.

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This is really an interesting anecdote; but Mr. J. Jones would have shown greater wisdom had he stopped here. He continues, that when Professor Tennant called on him to tell him that there could now be no doubt of Stanley's having found Livingstone, he replied "Then let us make him free of the Turners' Company, for he has been in the ivory country." "Let us make him free.' One is reminded of Charles V. after his first sight of a picture by Titian "*Comes et Eques Titianus sit.*" But Africa, it strikes me, is not only an "ivory country," it is rich in gold and lions, and palm oil and diamonds. Why shou d not the explorer have been made free of the Goldsmiths' or the Skinners' Company?

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Mem.: Perhaps the spitefullest thing said about the intrepid explorer when he first leaped into fame was in the *Saturday Review*. That amiable journal did not doubt that the newspaper correspondent and the missionary had really met, but it hinted that it was Livingstone who had found Stanley, and not Stanley who had found Livingstone.

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I should like to know whether that "Peppers" Amusements in Chemistry," which Professor Tennant gave to Livingstone, was the work of my dear old friend Professor Pepper, erst of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-Street—a very different establishment from the present one for which the admirable Mr. Quintin Hogg has done such great things—and world-famous as the designer of the wondrous "Ghost" illusion, which, if I remember aright, was taken down to Lord Chancellor Westbury's seat at Hagley, during one long vacation, and exhibited before his lordship on some application for an injunction for infringement of copyright. I read lately in the newspapers that Professor Pepper, who had been filling some public appointment in the Australian colonies had returned to England on a holiday; but the last time I saw the genial old gentleman—lively, discursive, and "chirpy" as ever—was some fourteen thousand miles away, at Brisbane, in Queensland. Then his tale was not of ghosts, but of gold, dug, scooped, crushed, hammered, and rolled. I hope that he has kept h's auriferous findings.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

London, Jan. 27.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, FEB. 10.

PURSUANT to appointment a deputation from Lodge Malwa, 1994, E. C., waited on his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, District Grand Master, on Saturday last, at the residence of General Gillespie, C. B. It consisted of the following:—

W. Bro. R. Cubben, Master, W. Bro. A. H. Etty, D. G. Chaplain, W. Bro. W. R. Nicholson, Bro. J. Cody, S. W., Bro. E. Newby, J. W. Bro. C. T Rolph, S. D., Bro. W. B. Randall, J. D., Bro. Munchershaw Bazenjee, Secretary, Bro. Dinshaw Dossabhoy, I. G., W. Bro. Khan Bahadur Bazenjee Sorabjee.

His Royal Highness having received the deputation, the following address was read by W. Bro. R. Cubben:—

Your Royal Highness' and Most Worshipful District Grand Master of Bombay.—We, the Masters, Past Masters, and office bearers of Lodge Malwa, sincerely thank you for so graciously permitting us to pay our respects and to offer the good wishes of the Lodge on this perhaps the last occasion of your visiting Mhow. Your Royal Highness' kindly and deep interest in Masonry will be missed by us here as by all masons throughout the Bombay Presidency, and we shall indeed regret to lose your rule when the time comes. Masonry has flourished here of late, spite of some of the special difficulties, such as constant changes which best Indian military life. Lodge Malwa was formed in 1882 under the rule of Major F. Gordon Cumming, our first Worshipful Master. During its compara- tively short life it has, however, done well, and both as regards members and funds it is now in a sound condition, and we have been able of late to exercise the great characteristic of masonary-charity to an appreciable extent. We are pleased to state that we work most harmoniously with the sister Lodge of St. Paul, of the Scotch constitution, in whose hall our meetings are held, and several of us are members of both lodges.

Another good feature in our masonry, as it seems to us, is the happy way in which Europeans and Parsees exert and work together here both in Craft Masonry, and also in the Royal Arch, which is here worked under the Scotch constitution.

We share the feeling, which is sometimes expressed now-a-days, that in time a Grand United National Lodge of India will add vigour and increase the interest in masonry in this country.

In conclusion, we venture to assure your Royal Highness of our conviction that your own gracious and active interest in masonary, as well as that of the other members of the Royal family, has done much India and at home to support and raise its tone, and to quicken the loyalty of all good masons.

We thank you very much for so kindly receiving us, a kindness which will be noted with gratitude in our local records as one of the greatest honours our Lodge has ever received.

His Royal Highness said, in reply, to this effect:

Wor. Master, Past Masters, and office bearers of Lodge Malwa,—I have heard your address with very great pleasure, and am very glad to meet you here to-day. I also rejoice to hear that masonry is doing so well in this station, and trust that it may long continue to do so. With regard to Lodge Malwa in particular I must congratulate the Worshipful Master on the administration of the Lodge affairs and the satisfactory financial position in which it stands. As regards what you have said as to the happy way in which the English and Scotch Lodges work together here, I may repeat what I have stated elsewhere that I am heartily glad to know it is so. Where there is friction and jealousy between the Lodges of the two constitutions, as has been some times the case, there masonry is sure to suffer. It is most important that our order should show a firm and united front in India, and so perhaps the day may soon come, as you noticed, when the two constitutions may be merged into one united grand Lodge of India. Meanwhile, it is most satisfactory to find that in this part of India, over which I have had the masonic rule for some time there is such a hearty feeling between the sister Lodges. It is most gratifying to find that all classes, and castes work so well together here, and that Parsees in particular take their due place in the work of the Lodge. I thank you all very much for your kind expression as to what I have been able to do in these ways for masonry in the Bombay Presidency. It has certainly been my aim to consolidate the masonic spirit by urging harmony and comprehension, and if I have helped in this way I shall always rejoice to know it. I am most pleased to meet you all. Please convey my fraternal greetings to the Brethren of Lodge Malwa, and I now wish you good bye.

The Brethren were then severally presented to His Royal Highness by Past Master Wor Bro. A. H. Etty, District Grand Chaplain and Chaplain of Mhow, who also thanked His Royal Highness for having appointed him to his present high office in District Grand Lodge, and asked His Royal Highness to honour him by accepting a copy of his last masonic sermon which he had hoped to have preached at Bombay, but as no service was held there on St. John's Day he had given it here instead. His Royal Highness thanked Wor. Bro. A. H. Etty and accepted it, and again thanked the deputation for their welcome. His Royal Highness cordially shook hands with each member of the deputation. The deputation then withdrew with feelings of much pleasure at the very affable and hearty way in which it had been received. His Royal Highness directed that the visit should be recorded in the Lodge minutes.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS.

SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the office of Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying: —

Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagar, Carder and Spinner, residing at Grant Road, Bombay, India, for lamp and candle-stick with globe or shade combined. Hormusji Khurshedji Bana, Engineer, residing at No. 171, Chunduwadi, Cheera Bazaar, outside the Fort, of Bombay, for the "Patent Roller Oilmill." Samuel Telford Dutton, of Marl Bank, in the City of Worcester, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movement of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates, and other structures and things appertaining to railways. William Legrand, Card, of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, United States of America, Mining Engineer, for a machine for eliminating metals from their matrices. John Morrison, of Kirkton, Forfar, in the county of Forfar, Scotland, Factory Manager, and Robert Scott, of Craigmount, Tayport, in the county of Fife, Scotland, manufacturer, for improvements in drag or pacing or tension regulating apparatus for the warp beams of looms. Wladimir Schevelin, Technological Engineer of Balakhna, Russia, and Peter Mindovsky, hereditary honorary Citizen, of Moscow, Russia, for a process for cleansing and bleaching fibrous substances and for fixing organic coloring matters thereon by means of acid and alkaline residues of naphtha manufacture. Wladimir Schevelin, Technological Engineer of Balakhna, Russia, and Peter Mindovsky, hereditary honorary Citizen of Moscow, Russia, for a process for the treatment of vegetable fibres by means of acid and alkaline residues of naphtha manufacture. John Thomas Penny, Mining Agent, and William Henry Richardson, Engineer, both of Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, for an improved machine for triturating and amalgamating gold and silver-bearing and other ores. Edmund Lyons Wellesley Haskett-Smith of 6, Queen Anne's Gate, in the City of West-minster, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in telemeters or range-finders. Arthur William James, Superintendent Engineer to the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Seebpore, India, for a new or improved apparatus or appliances for heating the feed water of steam boilers.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: —"I see that Mr. Vernon's team will play the return match with the Parsees on the 4th and 5th March, and will start for Europe on the 7th; but as the 6th is a public holiday, and will afford all classes of our community an opportunity of the witnessing the play, it would therefore be very gratifying if the Captain of the Parsee team could arrange with Mr. Vernon to play the return match on the 5th and 6th of March."

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 9.

A LARGE gathering was held here yesterday in the Central Hall of the Mohabat Madressa—an institution founded by H. E. the Vazeer Saheb Sheikh Mahomed Bahauddinbhai—to witness the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students. The body-guard of H. H. the Nawab Saheb was the first to present itself in the spacious compound of the institution and attract passers-by to the spot. Precisely at 4-30 p.m. his Highness the Nawab Saheb who has regained health after his recent illness, arrived in a carriage drawn by four horses with Vazeer Saheb Bahauddinbhai, and the nobles of the State. At 5 p.m., Mr. and Mrs. Lely, accompanied by Dewan Saheb Haridasbhai and Miss Lely, arrived at the Madressa, and after those invited had taken their seats the Principal, Molvi Ashrafali, M.A., commenced the proceedings of the day by reading the report of the progress of the institution as follows:—

Your Highness, Mr. Lely, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—As a rule the Mahomedans in India have been backward in point of education. This State could not be an exception to this general rule. It is a striking fact that although a sufficiently long time has elapsed since the establishment of the Bombay University not a single Mahomedan from this State has yet passed even the Matriculation Examination when other communities have satisfactorily taken advantage of the encouragement offered by the State. Under these circumstances it was quite natural for a State like Junagadh which has ever been conspicuous for works of public utility to think of certain measures to remedy this evil. This point was under contemplation even in the reign of the late Nawab Saheb Sir Mohabat Khanji. It was, however, reserved for the present administration to found this Madressa. It serves two purposes, as its name shows, first, to perpetuate the memory of the late Nawabsahib, and, secondly, to provide means especially required for the diffusion of education among the Mahomedan community of the State. This Madressa has been in existence for about 4½ years, it being declared open on 1st August, 1885. The foundation-stone of this building, in which we have assembled to-day, and which has cost about a lakh of rupees, was laid by his Excellency Sir James Fergusson on 23rd November, 1884, and the opening ceremony of the building was performed by his Excellency Lord Reay on 14th December, 1886.

This institution is divided into three departments:—1 English; 2 Gujerati; and 3 Oriental.

The first two departments are guided by the rules laid down by the Director of Public Instruction of the Bombay Government and the Bombay University. The third department teaches religious subjects in Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. This department has been opened to satisfy the Mahomedans who have a longing for learning of the old school. To this department belong only such students as have no intention to pass University examinations, their sole object being to study religion. Some of these students however, after learning something in this department, leave it and commence learning Gujerati or English.

The Government educational authorities have been good enough to examine our Madressa annually at our request. The results of these examinations have, I am glad to say, always been satisfactory.

At present there are four classes in the English department. In the highest class the subjects of the 5th standard are taught. I am sorry to say that there is no 4th Standard class owing to want of students. There will remain no gap when the boys of the highest class shall have passed the Matriculation Examination. At present there are 34 students in the English Department. The Gujerati Department consists of five classes, and the number of students in the Oriental Department has been 118 students. The total number of the students belong to these several departments number 181.

Although the number of students as compared with the Mahomedan population of the city is not sufficiently great, yet taking into consideration the difficulties which lie in the way even this number is a hopeful sign for a brighter future. It requires no proof to show that the Mahomedan community here have already commenced to realise the idea of their backward state. Formerly a single Mahomedan could hardly be found here learning English, but, now the Madressa can boast of 31 Mahomedan students, among whom there are some who belong to the 5th Standard. This fact clearly proves that, but for the establishment of an institution like the Mohabat Madressa, peculiarly adapted to the requirements and inclinations of the Mahomedan community, they would have continued in the same undesirable state as before. For supplying this great want the Mahomedans of this place are very grateful to his Highness. In conclusion I have to thank your Highness, Mr. Lely, ladies, and gentlemen for the trouble you have taken for being present on this occasion. (Applause.)

A few pieces in English, Gujerati, and Persian were then recited by some of the students, and this over, Mrs. Lely at the request of his Highness, distributed prizes to the students. The spectators were especially delighted to see some tender-aged children of the Mahomedan nobility among the prize-winners, regarding this as a sure proof that the interest in education evinced by his Highness's Mahomedan subjects is genuine, and has spread among all ranks. The teachers of the Madressa, among whom is the new Mahomedan graduate Mr. Abdul Gani, were then introduced to Mr. Lely by the Dewan Saheb, and the gathering dispersed amidst loud cheers.

CONCERT AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 9.

IT is not often we, in Baroda, are served with such an entertainment as was given us last night. A concert under the patronage of his Highness Sir Syajirao Gaekwar and General Sir Harry Prendergast was got up by the camp residents, and all who attended it were pleased at its proving a perfect success, the whole thing going off without a single hitch. The pavilion at the Public Park was crammed with seats. Great praise is due to Mr. Chisholm who took a prominent part in organising the concert. From the programme below it will be seen that the songs, &c., given were a very good selection, and this we owe to the good taste of the ladies who took part in the concert:—

Pianoforte Duet ..... Burgmuller.
Mrs. Candy and Mrs. Chisholm.
Duet ..... "I would that my love". Mendelssohn.
Mrs. Chisholm and Mrs. Leigh Lye.
Solo ..... "The Garden of Sleep". Isidore de Lara.
Captain Nicholletts.
Pianoforte Solo.
Mrs. Fooks.
Solo ..... Vanity ..... W. D. Hall.
Colonel Scott.
Quartette ..... { O fly with me. / A cold frost came over her grave } Mendelssohn.
Mrs. Fooks, Mrs. Leight Lye, Mr. Chisholm, and Captain Nicholetts.
Duet ..... Te'l rammenti ..... Campana.
Mrs. Chisholm and Colonel Scott.
Tenor Solo ..... Orpheus with his lute ... Sullivan.
Mr. Chisholm.
Pianoforte Solo.
Mrs. Candy.
Solo ..... Will he come ..... Sullivan.
Mrs. Leigh Lye.
Solo ..... The Owl ..... S. Adams.
Captain Nicholetts.
Quartette ..... Ecco quel fiero istante ... Costa.
Mrs. Fooks, Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Chisholm, and Captain Nicholetts.

When each one did so well it is difficult to particularize. Mrs. Chisholm with Mrs. Leigh Lye sang the duet "I would that my love." Next was a solo: "The garden of sleep" by Captain Nicholetts, and was very well rendered. This was followed by a pianoforte solo by Mrs. Fooks. Mrs. Leigh Lye, Mr. Chisholm and Captain Nicholetts then sang "Oh fly with me, &c." the four voices blending most harmoniously. Colonel Scott was responsible for a solo "Vanity," and no one could doubt that it was excellently sung. Col. Scott's and Mrs. Chisholm's duet "Te'l Rammenti" later on was enthusiastically encored. Of Mr. Chisholm's tenor solo "Orpheus with his lute" nothing need be said further than that his well-known ability brought down the house. Mrs. Candy acquitted herself creditably in a pianoforte solo. Mrs. Leigh Lye then came to the front with "Will he come?" Captain Nicholett's sang "The Owl," which was quite a surprise to most of the audience, few being aware of this officer's exceptional vocal gift. His song was immensely liked and applauded. The last "Ecco quel fiero instante" was taken up well by Mrs. Fook, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm and Captain Nicholetts, and it is no exaggeration to say that it proved as successful as any of the previous ones. I believe the concert was rather hurriedly got up, yet it was an unqualified success. Musical ability seems to abound at present in Baroda, and it is a pity that some philanthropic individual does not organise monthly or bi-monthly concerts. I am sure they would be much appreciated.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appeared in your excellent paper on the 6th instant with the above heading, on which I will offer a few remarks. There is much of what the writer says I fully agree with, and some things I do not. At the conclusion of his letter "Industry" says: "If some means could be devised to meet the impending ruin he will be entitled to lasting gratitude. I do not desire to follow him through the whole of his letter for he says himself "my letter is somewhat rambling," but I will say at the outset that I cannot see why the cotton industry of Bombay should not compete with Lancashire so far as the goods manufactured in Lancashire for India are concerned. To make the cotton industry in Bombay a remunerative one, in my estimation two things are essentially necessary, viz., in the first place to work the mills on a cheaper principle, and in the second place to spin finer counts of yarn, and compete with Lancashire in the class of goods they send to India. Any one with their eyes about them who has had the management of a mill in England coming to Bombay, and seeing the crowds of idlers about a mill will be greatly astonished, and wonder how a concern can pay where there are so many drones in the hives of industry. In the first place you have about a dozen sepoys more or less at each mill, who toil not, neither do they spin, but sit lolling about all day until they almost get too lazy to walk.

Then the number of coolies who mess about the engine coal is a sight to see. No wonder coal is an expensive item in the mills account. In the cotton room there is a whole shoal of men and women whose work is mostly sitting down doing nothing. I will compare an English cotton room with a Bombay one which has from ten or fourteen or more people employed therein, with a mill of about 40,000 spindles. In England a mill with 80,000 spindles will employ two or three men. In the cardroom and spinning rooms there are a great many more people employed than is actually required, so much so in fact that they are in each others way. The fact of the matter is there is not room sufficient for the people to work comfortably. The sizing room is the same, only in a less degree, and the cut room on a par with the rest. In addition to this there are always a few people walking about who always show up at pay time, but who for the life of me I cannot tell what their occupation is. I once asked a friend of mine what they were supposed to do. He said: "Those were spies." I should think all such like might be dispensed with. I should think one-fifth of the workpeople could be done without, and the work go on better for it. The workpeople as a rule seem willing and obedient and if you will treat them kindly are really anxious to do the work as you want it done. I notice that the Parsees, as a rule looks after those situations that have had most of the work taken out of them. At some mills I noticed a host of Parsees coming to their employment at eight or nine o'clock in the morning and leaving at five o'clock, some thing you never see in an English mill. These are the people when the agents is about are salaaming and scraping like so many mountebanks, and who the moment he turns his back, never lift or soil their hand, and the mill may go to Hades for anything they seem to care. Now I have a word or two to say to the Parsees on this cotton industry question, and I hope they will take it to heart, for I consider that they, as a rule, are to a certain extent responsible for the poor state of some of our cotton mills at present. I will explain. They set up as full fledged managers of the different departments of a mill, with only a very superficial knowledge of their duties. They have never been brought up practically to the trade, never worked their way up in the spinning department, from a little piecer to a big piecer, to a spinner, to overlooker, and manager; and in the weaving department from a tenter to a weaver, to a jobber, and to manager, or in the card-room from [illegible] to a carder. The Parsees come forward with a certificate of their ability, signed, I am sorry to say, by two Englishmen who only do it for the sake of the pice they get.

The prices for signing these certificates ranges, I am told, from Rs. 50 up to Rs. 600, or in some cases even more. Agents seeing this and relying on the name of the Englishmen who have signed it and knowing that a Parsee will take a situation at some hundreds of rupees less than an Englishman, they engage him on "the penny wise and pound foolish" principle, and gradually the place runs down, the credit for good yarn and cloth is gone, the machinery is ruined for want of proper attention, and becomes what we in England call ramshackled. I dare say some of my Parsee friends will point to places managed by Parsees that are doing well, and stand well in the market. Probably so, but they are places that as a rule have been previously worked by Englishmen and would run as well for a time without the supervision of a Parsee as with it. Everything is being neglected because of the man not having a practical knowledge of his business. I will give for an illustration. Some time ago I went through the weaving department of a mill in Bombay, where all the machinery was comparatively new, and yet I never saw a more wretched dirty looking place. Waste bobbins full and empty, &c., were lying on the floor, the workpeople treading them under their feet; machinery that ought to have been repaired, tied up with band, and yet the Parsee manager walked through as complacently as if all was going on right and proper. The mischief of the matter is that not having a thorough practical knowledge

TELEGRAPH ORGANISATION.

THE re-organization of the telegraph sections in the Corps of Sappers and Miners, in the three Presidencies, having been provisionally sanctioned by the Governor-General-in-Council, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the changes involved in the measure will be carried out in the following manner :—

(1.) The telegraph equipment with the Sapper Corps in the three Presidencies, other than instructional equipment, will be handed over to the Telegraph Department, which will credit the Military Department with the value of all articles that can be utilised.

(2.) In future expeditions the Civil Telegraph Department will make all arrangements for the supply of telegraph with the Army, utilising either civil establishments, or the Sapper establishment of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, who will be attached to the Telegraph Department, from time to time for instruction, under arrangements detailed in clause (3), and who may revert to regimental or other duty.

(3.) Two sub-divisions of telegraphs north of the Ravi, reduced and re-arranged by the Director-General of Telegraphs, will be entirely worked by the Sappers. The total number of officers and men to be placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Telegraphs for the purpose will be :—

Officers	2
British Non-Commissioned Officers	3
Havildars	3
Naicks	3
Sappers	18

The first detachment (from Bengal) will be of the following strength :—

1 Officer.
2 British Non-Commissioned Officers.
2 Havildars.
2 Naicks.
12 Sappers.

And after the end of six months another detachment composed of

1 Officer.
1 British Non-Commissioned Officer.
1 Havildar.
1 Naick.

Six Sappers will be sent for instruction, the total number require to work the two subdivisions, as above detailed, being thus available for the purpose at the end of twelve months. At the end of twelve months a third officer will be sent for training by the first officer, but no men will be sent as a double number of men were provided for the first squad. At the end of eighteen months, while the above proportion of trained officers, non-commissioned officers and men will be employed in actually working the telegraph line, the first officer will leave and another officer with a further detachment of

1 British Non-Commissioned Officer.
1 Havildar.
1 Naick.
6 Sappers.

will join for training. At the end of 24, 30, 36, 42, and every succeeding six months, one officer and one squad will be relieved, and the total establishment to be placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Telegraphs, when the system is in full working order will be as under :—

	Officers	British N.C. Officers	Havildars	Naicks	Sappers
Working in Telegraph Department	2	3	3	3	18
Undergoing six months training	1	1	1	1	6
Total...	3	4	4	4	24

(4.) To supply the relief and keep up a reserve for contingencies, British non-commissioned officers and native ranks sufficient to furnish ten squads for instruction will be retained at the head-quarters of the several corps, the present establishment being proportionately reduced, the numbers in future being as under :—

	Present.	Future.
Royal Engineer N.-C. Officers.	20	10
Havildars	5	10
Naicks	7	10
Sappers	80	60

These ten squads will be allotted—four to Bengal, four to Madras, and two to Bombay, each squad consisting of

Royal Engineer, N.-C.-Officers	1
Havildars	1
Naicks	1
Sappers	6

(5.) Each officer undergoing instruction will serve eighteen months in the Telegraph Department. If he so desire, he will be graded and paid as a Supernumerary Assistant Engineer, in the Military Works Department. A company commander will be graded as a 1st grade, and a company officer as a 2nd grade Assistant Engineer. At the end of the eighteen months' tour of telegraph duty, he will have the option of reverting to his original appointment in the Sappers and Miners, or of joining the Military Works or Public Works Department with his departmental grading for eventual absorption in the establishment of either department. In the event of an officer choosing departmental employ, his place will be filled up in the corps of Sappers and Miners to which he previously belonged, but not otherwise ; and no officiating appointments as company commander or company officer will be made in the Corps of Sappers and Miners to replace officers detailed for telegraph duty under this scheme.

(6.) All pay and allowances of non-commissioned officers and men, except travelling allowance, which will be debited to the Telegraph Department, will be paid by the severals corps, and while employed in working the telegraph lines, they will draw their usual working pay and allowances in addition to the following allowances :—

25 or 50 per cent. working pay according to class. British non-commissioned officers will also be allowed 25 or 50 per cent. on their Engineer pay. In either case this extra grant will depend entirely on proficiency in telegraph work.

(7.) Travelling allowances will be passed at the civil rates allowed to telegraph officers.

(8.) The allowance of Rs. 2 per diem given under paragraph 29 of the Field Telegraph Department rules to soldier-signallers in lieu of rations, where they cannot be supplied by the Commissariat Department, will also be granted under similar circumstances to British non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners attached for instruction to the Telegraph Department.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS AT LUCKNOW.

THE match between Mr. Vernon's eleven and Lucknow and district was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, the former winning with ease by 123 runs. Scores :—

MR. VERNON'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lord Hawke b Elliot	0	b Stockley	45
Mr Walker b Davidson	14	c Stockley b Davidson	68
Mr Gibson c and b Elliot.	2	l b w b Davidson	32
Mr Vernon b Elliot	2	c Beresford b Taylor	0
Mr Philipson b Stockley	15	not out	47
Mr De Little b Davidson	18	b Taylor	0
Capt Rawlinson b Stockley	0	b Taylor	7
Mr Leatham c Plomer b Davidson	4	c Plomer b Davidson	3
Mr Hughes not out	9	c Reid b Davidson	4
Mr Tapling b Davidson	0	run out	4
Mr Curzon c Colvin b Elliot	1	l b w b Stockley	6
Extras :—Byes, 5 ; leg-byes, 8 ; wide ball, 1	14	Byes, 9 ; leg-byes, 4	13
Total	79	Total	229

LUCKNOW AND DISTRICT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Beresford c Leatham b Gibson	47	c De Little b Gibson	17
Capt Reid b De Little	10	c Curzon b Gibson	7
Mr Plomer l b w b De Little	0	l b w b De Little	0
Capt Cockburn b Gibson	38	b De Little	8
Capt Colvin b Gibson	6	b De Little	0
Mr Stockley b De Little	1	b Gibson	11
Mr Bateman Champain b Gibson	0	b De Little	3
Corporal Taylor c and b De Little	1	b Gibson	8
Mr Nickalls b De Little	3	b Gibson	0
Major Davidson not out	0	not out	1
Mr Elliot b De Little	6	b De Little	0
Extras :—Byes, 12 ; leg-bye, 1	13	Byes, 4 ; leg-bye 1	5
Total	125	Total	60

MR. B. M. MALABARI AND SOCIAL REFORM.

MR. B. M. MALABARI has received invitations from the principal towns of the Punjab and North-Western-Provinces to visit those parts again. The invitations come from Lahore, Manipuri, Shaharampur, Meerut, Delhi, Agra, Alighar, Allahabad, Etah, and Fyzabad, and are signed by Hindoo reformers and also by several Mahomedans, amongst whom are well-known barristers, pleaders, judges, merchants, municipal commissioners, honorary magistrates, Pandits, zemindars, Thakors, and others. In the course of their invitations the writers say —

We do not look upon you as an outsider, and our actions have abundantly proved the fact. Some years ago people might well have asked the question, how you, a non-Hindu, should undertake a role which had proved too much for even the greatest Hindu reformers. But your life and work since then have furnished a complete answer to that question. Your work has throughout been animated by the highest and the noblest aspirations. You have always helped those who needed your help most, disregarding your own time, money and health. Your writings in the cause of social reform and your readiness to co-operate with all those who are making efforts in the same direction ; above all, your self-sacrifice and disinterestedness of purpose, have earned for you our heart-felt gratitude. Your task, as a social reformer, is even more difficult than that of a political reformer, and so much more worthy have you proved yourself of the blessings of those who are likely to profit by your efforts.

The following is Mr Malabari's reply :—

Bombay, February 7, 1890.

Dear Friends—I feel very grateful for the exceeding kindness of your invitation. Nothing would please me more than to avail myself of it.

As to motives, let me tell you publicly what I have already told any of you in private—that there is nothing particularly creditable in my efforts for the moral and social improvement of our people. I do that which pleases me : and in doing so I am seldom conscious of obliging others, certainly never inclined to claim credit for it. If, in pleasing myself, I happen occasionally to serve you, that is a mere incident—the main object being, as I have just explained, to please myself. Is there anything, strange in this ? We see the same process going on around us in every day life, sometimes in spite of ourselves, often, I trust, at the promptings of an impulse common to the human race. For God has so made us that we really cannot enjoy a separate existence from the objects of our interest or affection. According to the warmth of our feeling, we become more or less one with these objects, and in obedience to the very necessity of our nature, we scatter more or less of unselfish usefulness around, while in pursuit of our selfish objects. I know of no such thing as pure philanthropy, at least, in my own case.

But suppose I endeavour, now and then, to be useful to you on set purpose. Why should you wonder at it? Are we not bound to help one another ? Born of the same mother, nursed at the same breast, animated by one common sentiment, and urged irresistibly towards one common destiny, under the guidance of a nation as truly imperial as they are confederate, it is but natural that Hindus, Musulmans, Parsis, and Christians should share one another's joys and sorrows. In spite of personal or local differences, can we help being drawn in a body to the service of our motherland ? If I seem to work more for you Hindus, it is not because I love the Musulmans, the Parsis or the Christians less, but because I think your need is the greater. The Hindus are the most important section of the Indian community, as they are in some respects the weakest. And I hold it to be the duty and the *interest* of every other section of the community to spare a little of her own strength to the weak elder sister, because the weakness of so important a member is a source of weakness to the entire family. It has, indeed, been a lifelong conviction with me that the rise or fall of modern India, as a whole, that is as a nation, rests more with the Hindus than with any other section of the community.

Apart, however, from these political considerations, when I am reminded of the brotherly shelter offered by good old Jadav Rana to the wave-worn exiles of Iran—the survivors of a heroic band who preferred death to the renunciation of their ancestral faith—I always feel that we Parsis cannot do too much to repay that ancient debt.

And what, after all, have I done for you ? What could I possibly do in my position ? The utmost I could lay claim to is the role of a humble pioneer. The worker of Hindu social reform must come from amongst yourselves ; and I am in hopes that such a worker, such a redeemer of his race, may arise in our own life-time. To me this is supreme satisfaction. For the rest, if you think highly of the catholicity of Parsi workers, how much more highly must we Parsis think of your exemplary toleration ?—Yours, &c.,

BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

AN ALLEGED TRESPASS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bicah Beerchund, a partner in the firm of Hirjee Muljee and Co., wholesale druggists, appeared as complainant in a case in which Mr. H. Ballantine, son of Mr. Henry Ballantine, of 11, Hornby Road, and Mr. Escofally were charged with having upon the 8th January committed criminal trespass by entering the premises of the said firm. Mr. Crawford appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Brown represented the defendants. Mr. Crawford, in stating his side of the case to his Worship, said that certain drugs, for which the firm of H. Ballantine and Sons were wholesale agents, had been supplied to his clients, that on the 8th January, after much enquiry, about the payment for these medicines which had elicited no information from Hirjee Muljee and Co. Mr. H. Ballantine, Junior, and Mr. Escofally, accompanied by Police Inspector Young, had gone to the premises of the firm, and had demanded admittance, and that Mr. Escofally had used abusive language to the man in charge of the shop, on being refused, and that then the three above-mentioned persons went upstairs, and disturbed their goods, marking several of them. His Worship asked him where the intention to annoy was, and he replied that it was apparent by the action of Mr. Escofally.

Mr. Brown said that he wished to put one point before the Court before the case proceeded further ; and that was that Superintendent McDermott took upon himself the whole responsibility of what had been done, and that it was at his order Inspector Young had accompanied Mr. H. Ballantine, Junior, to the shop of Hirjee Mulji.

The complainant, Bicah Beerchund, was then examined by Mr. Crawford. In the examination later by Mr. Brown, he said that he was not present when the supposed trespass was committed. If he had been present he would have shown them the books. He had already shown the goods to Mr. Ballantine, so there could be no objection, it must be presumed, to his again entering the shop. He knew that Mr. Kirkbride, the former partner of Mr. Ballantine, Senior, but with whom he was having no further transactions, was interested in his case ; he had called him as a witness. He assured the Court that neither Kirkbride nor Rastomjee, a discharged servant of Mr. Ballantine's, were paying his legal expenses upon this occasion.

Chuganlal Rugunathdas, the metha, who was in charge of the shop at the time, examined by Mr. Crawford, gave evidence as to the defendants having come to the premises, and requested that they might be allowed to inspect the goods and the books. Upon his refusing, they said that as the firm was a respectable one, it would be better to let them do so at once, as otherwise they would be obliged to obtain a search-warrant, which would injure the name of the firm. They then went upstairs, and Inspector Young initialed the drugs in question.

Examined by Mr. Brown, he said that he and the complainant went to Mr. Ballantine's house that evening, where it appeared that he was very much dissatisfied because that gentleman did not give him, what he considered, a satisfactory explanation. It appeared that his master had taken these proceedings because Mr. Ballantine had not apologised. He did not see the goods being marked in the shop, neither did he know who brought writing materials. There was no pen or ink upstairs. The reason, he said, they went upstairs forcibly was that they had been previously requested not to do so. It was entirely his own idea to refuse to show the books. The case was at this point adjourned until Monday, the 24th inst., at noon.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SCIENCE IN BOMBAY.

DR. STEEL read an interesting paper on Science in Bombay at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening. He dealt with science in general at some length, and coming to the state of science in Bombay said :—

The passage needs to be retained in our minds when considering the present educational wants of Bombay. Let us take stock of our resources for scientific study. The museum of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society is what Flower describes a museum should not be. In days gone by the branch did some good work in natural history, but for years its influence on science has been *nil*, except as regards numismatics, anthropology, and geography ; and its influence on those subsidies has been small. Its fate is to have become a purely literary institution, and it has practically accepted that fate. Young societies have sprung up in its place and have conducted portions of its work with more or less vigour. It is to be doubted whether as a branch of the not very large Asiatic Society in London, our Bombay section ever had full scope to perform its duties by this Presidency. The Natural History, then, is the nearest approach we have to an organisation for scientific work, and as a naturalist's club it has answered well so far, but one cannot help feeling that its present prosperity is almost entirely due to the zeal, popularity, and instincts of the true naturalist as possessed by Mr. Phipson, and that to him we owe the collection, its artistic arrangement, and the Society's journal. There are a few contributors of scientific matter to its meetings and journal, whose efforts I would be the last to under-estimate, and I would in no way imply that the Society has not made Bombay much more respectable than before in the eyes of the scientific world at Home and in foreign countries, nor must we be blind ourselve to its defects. The scientific spirit of the Society is not small, and it is nothing to what it ought to be. The collections have no scientific arrangement ; but, from the very fact of the amateur basis of the Society, it must necessarily be put in an artistic form rather than in such a way as would facilitate the study of natural history. Many sections ; (especially the mineralogical and chronological) are quite unarranged. Finally there must be in many minds a lurking suspicion that the Society would collapse if its present curator and secretary were to leave Bombay. The Anthropological Society publishes interesting proceedings, and embraces a very small enthusiastic band of workers. Its Museum does not progress as it should, and its library is minute, and not much used. Its meetings are not large. The Sassoon Institute has a good collection of scientific books and occasional lectures in science. Its influence for good in promotion of science might be increased. The Victoria and Albert Museum is, correctly speaking, an economic product exhibition, and yet the skeleton of a whole unarticulated and other natural history specimens in considerable numbers have found their way into it. That it is neither one thing nor the other. It is an indifferent collection of economic products and a shockingly bad natural history collection, although it has many valuable specimens. The zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens is not a credit to Bombay, nor worthy of the city, but it and the botanical arrangements of those gardens have been much improved lately. It may be urged that I have omitted to take into consideration the College of Science at Poona with its agricultural section. I fear that such an omission is but natural, and that in allowing its College of Science to be established elsewhere than in Bombay, this city made a great error in policy which must now slowly and laboriously be retracted. There can be no doubt that Bombay has lost much to Poona in the skill and energy of Dr. Theodore Cook and his colleagues, and may look with jealousy on the fine institution which is growing up in Poona. In the last decade three of the 19 bachelors of science came from Poona, but we may reasonably believe that had the College of Science been in Bombay, the numbers would have been greater. Our deficiencies in geology here, I am inclined to attribute to the distance of our Science College. Even if we admit that a school of applied science may be at a centre distant from the capital, we cannot but consider that it would best be at the capital, and that a college around which so many interests centre as that of science, is out of place elsewhere. In two respects Bombay has, I believe, an advantage over Dublin in the possession of a technical institute and of a Veterinary College. I believe that neither city has a school of mines, an aquarium, a garden of acclimatization, or physical, geographical, and microscopical societies. Yet Dublin in the main is eminently superior to Bombay scientifically, and to a degree disproportioned to their relative position in other respects. Lest it be considered that I can pull down but not build up, I shall now consider what might be done to improve science in Bombay, in utilising and supplementing the existing conditions. I would suggest the formation of a Bombay society for the promotion of science, if possible, under the auspices of the Government in its educational branch, the Corporation, and the existing societies ; he obtaining a central and suitable site for a central science institute, which site should be mapped out in sections told off to the various branches of science and ; the building at once of a central hall for lectures and general science work and meetings of the Society, and the development as funds become available of the various subsidiary buildidgs on the specified sites—the latter to remain vacant as outward and visible signs of unmet wants, so long as the liberality of private donors or the policy of Government and the Corporation be not stirred by their mute appeal ; the existing societies to be invited to occupy the available quarters of the institute as they become completed, as regards library, museum, class room, and laboratory accommodation. If this invitation were cordially accepted, we should be able at once to start good branches in—

(1) Biology, with specimens from the N. H. Society and the Victoria and Albert Museum, and a few from the B. B. A. S., under the existing Bombay N. H. S., which already has meetings, a library, and a journal. Curators—Messrs. Phipson and Mailword, and their staff.

(2) Botany supplemented by the resources of the Victoria Gardens. Curators, Dr. Kirtikar and Mr. Carstensen and his staff.

(3) Geography, geology, palæontology, with specimens from the fine but heiden collection of the B. B. A. S., supplemented by that of the V. and A. Museum and a few of the Bombay N. H. S.

(4) Archæology, anthropology and history, under the B. B. A. S., which could supply some fine specimens and might work with the existing Anthropological Society and receive a few specimens from the V. and A. Museum. Curators Mr. Basil Scott and Dr. Dymock and their staff ; also Dr. DaGama.

(5) Chemistry ; (6) physics and mathematics ; (7) electricity ; (8) logic, psychology, &c.; (9) physiology ; (10) astronomy. The requirements of these could easily be met as accomodation become available. There are men eminent in each branch in Bombay.

This scheme is expansible according as means both pecuniary and tutorial, become available ; and is not by any means utopian. It might be enforced at once, if the public of Bombay would take a thorough mental grasp of the defects of the existing system, or rather want of system. In the Institute should be gradually provided the requisite facilities for study, books, specimens, appliances, re-agents, diagrams, and so on ; and the education should be free. A staff of professors, honorary and salaried, should be appointed, and classes opened. These should at any rate in each subject teach up to a certain preliminary scientific standard, and students for the General College of Applied Science should have to pass this standard under the Educational Department. Thus the colleges would not fritter away their energies in teaching elementary science, and might shorten the courses in botany, zoology, chemisty, physics, and so on, so as to embrace merely the applied phases of these sciences. The energy and time thus economised could be utilised at the Central Institute, and the professors of the latter be ex-officio instructors in applied science at the colleges. But if any of the latter needed a special instructor, there would be no impediment to the want being met. In time the progress of the Institute would focus in Bombay scientific light from all parts of India, and reverse the present position which the city holds in the eyes of the scientific world. I need not launch further into details. Were the scheme now suggested adopted, there would be some dislocations of existing arrangements besides those already mentioned. For example, the V. and A. Museum would become a museum of economic products as a branch of the Technical Institute. Doubtless, the societies would gradually become branches of the Bombay Society for the Promotion of Science, but would gain in solidity and become less dependent on their present energetic supporters, with whose departure they will probably fall into obscurity. The Arts Colleges would conduct many of their science classes in the Institute. The Applied Science Colleges would be no longer hampered by elementary scientific instruction. The Poona College of Science would probably revert to its original position of an Engineering College, supplemented by a School of Agri-Horticulture and Forestry. Whatever temporary inconvenience would be felt, the main result would be good all round, and tend to thoroughness and efficiency. These in outline are the means I would propose for the scientific regeneration and development of Bombay.

On the motion of Mr. Chambers, Dr. Steel was accorded a vote of thanks.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

FORT WHITE, 4th February.—The two captives mentioned in the last telegram from the northern Chin column have come here from Ambong. They state the Kamhows are badly off for food, and don't seem to have got the salt mines into working order again since our last visit there, as they get scarcely any salt. The Siyins are hiding mostly in the jungle about there, and are not trading with the others.

On the 30th January about 20 Chins raided the village of Moungbin and went off with 27 buffaloes, but the villagers mustered up energy enough to pursue and managed to recover the whole of them.

Some Gurkhas came across two children in the old Siyin village and beckoned to them, when they at once ran up and followed our men into the Fort. One is a Burman and the other seems to be a Chin, and is probably the son of a Chief judging by the dress, powder horn, &c., he was wearing. They seem about seven years old, so we cannot get much out of them.

The change in the weather has had a marked effect on the health of the troops. The Cheshires have now only about 3 per cent. of their number sick.

The Chins have managed to raid 16 buffaloes from within a mile of Kalemyo, and though they were immediately followed up only one was recovered, and that had been abandoned by raiders.

The recent raids near Sihoung are now supposed to be the work of a Siyin Chief, named Aungpaw, whose village near Montuk was destroyed last year. He is said to be on the old Sagaylaing road, but though patrols are out after him he has so far eluded us.

Captain Hunter, 10th Bengal Infantry, attacked and destroyed the village of Nanta, and large quanties of grain and property on the 30th January, but the 18 captives lately raided from Sihoung were not to be found. There were no casualties on our side, but the enemy's loss is said to be considerable. The Chins stood ground well, and were only dislodged from their stockade by an effective fire.

Mr. Carey, the Political Officer, met most of the Siyin representatives in new Sagaylaing yesterday, and expects to see the Mwebyingyi Chief and the remainder of the Siyin Chiefs very soon.

The rebuilding of old Sagaylaing is to be begun at once. The Siyins still continue promising to come in if we return from Ywama unmolested.

A letter was received here from Yawlu the other day by a Chin runner for the first time since the Yawlu post was established.

No. 4 Camp Northern Lushai Column, 5th February.—News has been received from Cachar that Lienpunga has as yet refrained from coming himself, and Mr. Daly was expected to be at his village on the 3rd. It is, however, probable that by this time the Chief has surrendered himself.

All the Chiefs along the Khlong river seem most amicably inclined towards us. One called Mumpunga, who owns a considerable village near here, came in yesterday and took an oath of friendship with Mr. Murray, the Political officer, according to the Lushai rites. The Chief and Mr. Murray each with a hand on a spear plunged it into a pig, and Mumpunga smeared some of the blood on Mr. Murry's forehead and the latter returned the compliment. A similar ceremony was performed with a gayal. The Chief then, pointing to the river flowing below, said : "Until yonder stream runs backwards will I be your friend." Much drinking of healths concluded the ceremony, and the Chief, accompanied by some three hundred of his villagers, returned to his stronghold in the evening.

Colonel Skinner and a small advanced party of 100 of the 2-2nd Gurkhas, under Major Beebie, and 50 Frontier Police, start for Lienpunga's village on the 7th. It is hoped that it will be reached on or about the 15th but the road is reported to be very difficult, and the distance as the crow flies, appears to be about 50 miles.

The health of the troops remains excellent.

A telegram from the Southern Chin Column, dated Yokwa, 8th February, says:—The road forward will be finished by the Sappers to-morrow, and the head-quarters of the Scottish Borderers and the remainder of the 4th Gurkhas will move on Monday, the 10th instant, to Bwetet. Huts have been erected, and a camp prepared at Bwetet, which is about nine miles from this.

General Symons is expected back from Kan about the 12th, when the remainder of the Borderers will come on to Bwetet with him. After a few days' halt at Bwetet we may expect to march into Haka.

Another convoy of sick will probably leave in a couple of days : they are principally coolies.

Changsil Bazaar, (Cachar Column) 3rd February.—One hundred rifles, under Mr. Brodrick, left this on Saturday for the first camp towards Lienpunga's village, and were followed yesterday by 200 rifles under Mr. Daly, accompanied by Mr. Walker and Dr. Partridge. Upwards of 650 coolies accompanied the force carrying the baggage and rations for 14 days, and will return to take up more rations when Lienpunga's village is reached. Some of Lienpunga's people have been taken as guides, and the "mantries" of some neighbouring Chiefs are also in Mr. Daly's camp.

The advance will follow Lushai paths such as were used between Guturmukh and this place, and which were found quite practicable for a force accompanied by hill coolies, though unsuited to animal transport. Some portions of the route between this and Lienpunga's place are said to be very difficult. Report, speaking of one place, says that steps which have been cut across the rocky face of a precipice will have to be followed.

All is quiet in this neighbourhood, and the Lushais from adjacent villages have been coming down daily with vegetables, pork and liquor, which they sell to our Naga and Kuki transport coolies.

The want of a faster and more reliable means of communicating with Cachar than the postal boat service is being felt. The boats are supposed to take four days coming up from Jhalnacherra and two days going down—bar accidents. These, however, are not unfrequent : one boat sunk the other day, and on two occasions the mail boat went up the Gootur river by mistake and got into quite another part of the Lushai country, but discovered its error and returned without being molested. Heliograph stations would be a covenience, but the limited strength of the force does not permit of parties being detached from the main body for this purpose.

THE SHWELI EXPEDITION.

Bhamo, 8th February.—Colonel Strover, the Commissioner, with the Brigadier-General and escort, arrived here to-day. They leave for Manton on Monday with one month's provisions. The road is reported to be open and the Kachins friendly. The Manton Tsawbwa has not come down, but he promises to meet the escort *en route*. The weather is splendid. —*Pioneer.*

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MRS. R. M. D'SYLVA, Honorary Secretary, begs to acknowledge, with thanks the receipt of the following local donations received in 1889 :—

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Sums under Rs. 3	80

Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

THE late Empress Augusta, says a lady gossip, declined to the last to recognise the fact that even Empresses must grow old. All that the arts of the toilette could do to hide the ravages of the years was done. Paint, powder, cosmetic, and an elaborate series of *toupées* preserved a semblance to youth almost to the last, and enabled the Empress to indulge in the not very harmful vanity which was one of the few pleasures of her not very happy life.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

AT a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, it was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, and carried that Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas be appointed a member of the board of accounts for the ensuing year.

It was also proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and carried that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the new Fellows be appointed to the several Faculties as under :—

Ibrahim Shaik Daud Ahmedi, Esq., L.C.E., Engineering ; Surgeon R. J. Baker, B.A., M.D., Medicine. ; Dr. Kaikhusru Nusserwanji Bahadurji, M.D., B. S., Medicine. ; the Rev. J. J. Bambridge, Arts ; the Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., Arts ; Surgeon L. F. Childe, M.B., Medicine ; C. E. G. Crawford, Esquire, C.S., Arts and Law ; Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivale, Esquire, M.A., Arts ; Pestonji Dorabji Khandalavala, Esquire, L.C.E., Engineering ; Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar, Esquire, M.A., LL.B., Arts and Law ; the Venerable A. G. Lewis, B.A., B.D., Arts ; the Rev. R. MacOmish, M.A., B.D., Arts ; Tapidas Dayaram Mehta, Esquire, M.A., Arts ; Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., Medicine ; Mansukhal Mugutlal Munshi, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Arts and Law ; Vinayek Narayan Nene, Esquire, Arts and Engineering ; the Honourable Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E., Arts ; L. P. Russell, Esquire, B.A., Arts and Law ; Ibrahim Muhammad Sayani, Esq., B.A., Arts ; J. S. Slater, Esq, B.A., Arts and Law ; and Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Esquire, L.M. and S., Medicine.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

A BOMBAY correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—

Visitors from England this cold weather tell us of a marked increase of late in the interest which is being taken at home in the Congress movement in India. I take it that the necessarily brief accounts of the proceedings which the telegraph has conveyed to you have scarcely answered all the inquiries on the subject which must have suggested themselves during the Christmas week, and I will endeavour here to indicate as nearly as may be, the strength and the tendencies of the movement of which we have just had such an interesting manifestation. There are one or two points upon which at this time there is little need to offer information. The capacity for public speaking which is shown by certain classes of the Indian people is, I imagine, already well known in England. Mr. Lalmohun Ghose and the delegates who went to England for the general election of 1885 were admirably—I may say accurately—representative of the oratorical talent of Bengal, of Southern, and of Western India respectively.

At this year's Congress the average merit of the speakers was high, while the best speaking was not below that of which English audiences had experience in 1885. Then, again, as to the tone of the deliberations, not on the platform only but upon what I may call the floor of the house. One of the up-country English papers, which thinks the whole thing can be disposed of by a sneer, has day by day headed the report which it is good enough to publish with the words "The National Babel." "Babel" the Congress is in the diversity of races represented there and the vastness of the gathering-ground. Beloochis from Quetta rub shoulders with men from the most southerly districts in Madras. Assam and Scinde meet together ; Bombay and Bengal sit in council. I even noticed amongst the delegates from the far north one with Mongolian features as marked as you would see in Kashgar. But even the Beloochees made themselves understood in English, and there was so little of the strife of tongues that it was quite exceptional to hear a speech in one of the vernaculars. If Babel means discord as well as confusion, the word is ridiculously wide of the mark. There was the peace and unity of an ideal Zion within the frail walls of the Congress Tabernacle. If I were to seek amongst my English reminiscences for a parallel to the peacefulness of the meeting, I should have to remember that there was no such harmony in either of the two Church Congresses of which I have personal recollection as there was here. The telegraph has told us that the *Times* has this week been writing about the Congress in an ironical vein, and that the *Standard* has contributed to the discussion the valuable suggestion that it is no more representative of the people of India than Mr. Bradlaugh is representative of the Church of England. This is not the kind of political criticism which we usually expect from the *Standard* ; but it is not undeserving of an answer. No one here pretended that the Congress is representative in any sense which involves numerical proportion. In that sense, indeed, the representative character even of an influential English newspaper might be questioned. And it looks like playing with the subject when, England having advisedly withheld representative institutions from India, you turned upon an assembly of two thousand people gathered from all parts of the country, and, with a truly Nisi Prius devotion to technicality, call upon the nominees to produce their nomination-papers and a copy of the sheriff's return to the Speaker's writ. Within limits which those who take the trouble to inquire into the matter can easily understand, the Congress has a representative character. Just as the Social Science Congress at home represents the opinions that are floating in the public mind in regard to social problems, or as the British Association represents the current and the strength of the scientific opinion of the day, so the Indian Congress, incompletely accredited though it may be, does gather together masses of opinion and of aspiration which it would not be to the advantage of either governors or governed to ignore. In nearly every case the delegates were chosen in large public meetings, and if the local newspapers and telegrams—perhaps not quite impartial—are to be believed, a good deal of enthusiasm attended the processes of selection. I cannot ascertain how far the delegates came with what in French phraseology would be called a *mandat "imperatif"* or otherwise. Those whom I have spoken to on the subject tell me that in regard to the outlines of Legislative Council reform, for example, no precise instructions were given to them by those who selected them. Not much in the way of formal discussion of the subjects debated in Congress seems to have preceded the process of delegation, and this, of course, is a circumstance which those who deny the representative character of the Congress are entitled to make something of. Here undoubtedly is a weak link in the chain ; it would be strengthened if the practice of deferring until the day of assembly the preparation of the programme of subjects to be discussed were departed from. Discussion in the provinces is not encouraged when the people are left in the dark as to the subjects to which the Congress is likely to address itself.

However this may be, there is no more warrant for contemptuous denials of the representative character of the Congress than there is for the contrary pretence that the assembly is a final gathering up of the opinions and aspirations of the whole Indian people. There is little to choose between the errors of those who make too little of the Congress and of those who make too much of it, and the public at home will do well to be on their guard against the advocates of both views. We have yet to learn how far the success which has thus far attended it is the result of individual energy—how far the creator of the movement is also its sustainer. There are those in India who say that if Mr. Allan Hume were to carry out the threat he uttered the other day to retire unless greater financial support were forthcoming, little more would be heard of the Congress. The hypothesis is not likely to be put to the test, for the Congress in paying down sixty thousand rupees for political purposes during the course of a single meeting, has removed Mr. Hume's anxieties, and assured his continuance in the position of chief organiser for some time to come. He has said and written more than one indiscreet thing which has widened the divergence between the Congress and the less patient and discriminating European opinion, but his energy has been unbounded, and I, for one, should hesitate to say how long the arch would hold together if by any chance the keystone were to be removed. Even with Mr. Hume in the chief centre of propulsion, the Congress has this year shown as much moderation and good sense as it did at Allahabad in 1888. One of the mistakes of that assembly has been atoned for. The Arms Act has been discussed, and the impractable resolution which called for the repeal of the Act, root and branch, has not been repeated, the Congress limiting itself to asking for a modification of the law in certain important details. This is wise, because there is known to be a widespread feeling amongst the official classes, which I happen to know is to be found also amongst governors and lieutenant-governors, that the rules under the Act, many of which are invidious, vexatious, and unnecessary, might with advantage be amended. Whether the Congress was as wise in the resolution at which it arrived upon the subject of the enlargement of the Legislative Councils is the matter upon which there is much difference of opinion here. Untill now it had been almost taken for granted, that constituencies for the Legislative Councils of the future would best be found in the municipalities, the district boards, the Chambers of Commerce, the Universities, and so on. A system of representation thus based would have been open to the complaint that it contained fancy franchises. But fancy franchises have been found necessary in the constitution of our municipalities, on which Chambers of Commerce, the College of Justices of the Peace, and the University are corporately represented, and practical reasons of a very impressive kind can be urged in defence of the arrangement. Here, then, is an excuse for the plan of indirect representation in the Provincial Councils, through the existing institutions of local government. Is it capable of a more substantial kind of defence ? I think it is. We at all events know the class of men who have been nominated by the Government in some cases, in others chosen by their neighbours, to serve upon the local boards and municipalities. We do not, on the other hand, know the class of men who would find places in

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The change which it is contemplated to make in the Native Army of Madras, by which ten battalions of infantry will be localised in Burma, is one which should prove acceptable both to officers and men in the Southern Presidency, thinks a contemporary. At present there are 32 battalions, of which eleven are in Burma, where service has been by no means popular. It is calculated that in the future, when the various frontier operations have been brought to a close, and the Bengal troops have been sent back to India, ten native infantry regiments will be always required for garrison work. The cadres of these will be transferred permanently from Madras to Burma, and in process of time the rank and file will consist entirely of men recruited from Upper India. The gradual reduction in the Military Police will set free a number of men of the fighting classes who will no doubt volunteer for what will really become a local army on the further side of the Bay of Bengal. The Sikhs, Punjabis, Gurkhas and Hindustanis, who form the bulk of the Police, have taken kindly to the country, and with the special rates of pay which obtain in Burma they are not likely to refuse the chance of enlistment in regular battalions. The Madras Government have found some difficulty of late years in obtaining good recruits for their 32 regiments, and there can be little doubt that men of an inferior stamp have of necessity had to be taken. But with only 22 battalions to be maintained in the Presidency itself the recruiting ground should be equal to the demands made upon it, and the army as a whole is thus likely to benefit by the change. It will be seen that no reduction in its strength is contemplated, and the officers of the local Staff Corps will not find their promotion blocked. In fact, such of them as are fortunate enough to be posted to Burma will command men equal to the best sepoys in the Bengal Army, and service with the ten selected regiments should be much sought after. The Military administration of Burma will remain under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, the local establishment being one Maj.-General and three Brigadier-Generals. With so large an extent of country to be held, extending from Moulmein and Rangoon on the south to Bhamo and Mogoung on the north, the distribution of the garrison into three brigades seems absolutely necessary.

"Superb militia" is none too strong a term when applied to the forces of the Swiss Republic, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*; for given a hardy, athletic race accustomed from childhood to the use of the rifle, compulsory military service to the State, and no standing army, and the *beau-idéal* of a national militia is realised. The subject has a peculiar interest for Englishmen, if only to demonstrate how in this country the potentialities of an invaluable force have been well nigh destroyed by our rulers dropping the substance whilst too intently gazing at the shadow. The *esprit de corps* which once animated the "Constitutional Force" has been almost crushed out by the weight of the territorial incubus. The regular army resents that which, rightly or wrongly, they deem an intrusion upon their preserves, whilst the militia winces at the lash laid on its shoulders by those whose uniform it is compelled to wear, and whose distinctive badges and records of service in the field are plastered upon it without rhyme or reason. The "Sphinx" placidly reposing above the legend "Egypt" on the forage cap of a militiaman must wonder *que diable elle allait faire dans cette galere*, and still more wonder if there she is in her right place, why the glories alone of an Egyptian war of the last century are to be thus recorded, or if Tel-el-Kebir and more recent battles will shortly be added to the list of those victories of which the militia is innocent. As a county force, a real territorial army, it had its *raison d'etre*; as a recruiting agency for the line it has lost its distinctive position, and has slipped down to the bottom of that ladder on the topmost rung of which triumphantly stands the superb militia of Switzerland, to which the *Spectator* lately referred in such enthusiastic—but none too enthusiastic—terms.

There are many matters in connection with recent naval construction, thinks the *Broad Arrow*, which are a puzzle to people who think about them. Why is it that new ships disclose such serious symptoms of structural weakness on their trial trips? How is it that engines so frequently break down, and that boilers are so liable to leak? Why is it that armour-clads are ready for sea so long before guns are made for them to carry? Steel ship construction, steam propulsion, and ordnance manufacture are no new devices—not inventions of yesterday—nor are they confined to the British Navy. How is it, then, that after so many years' experience with all these things we are all at once so ignorant regarding them? Have all the lessons of the past been forgotten, or were they never known to those who now preside over the ship-building and marine engineering departments of the State?

The Trafalgar has at length succeeded in getting all its big guns, and the trials of them are expected to take place some time next month. The Trafalgar is to be Rear-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr's flag-ship. His lordship is going out to occupy a post specially manufactured for him, *viz.*, second in command of the Mediterranean fleet; the delay in his appointment is due to the fact that there is no provision made for his salary in the current estimates, and the Admiralty is afraid to face the Parliamentary criticism that would be involved in appointing him during the present financial year, and paying him out of funds provided for some other purpose.

"War! mobilise." What would be the result if, emulating the Berlin telegram that was flashed across the length and breadth of Germany in July 1870, our own particular Pall Mall were to try the same thing with, say, only the First Army Corps? asks the *Broad Arrow*. There would, of course, be the initial difficulty of ascertaining to whom the telegrams were to be sent; and if some hasty decision had already been made on this point, and General XXX. selected for the chief command, further difficulty would at once arise in collecting the component parts of the Army Corps to be mobilised. What shifting and changing there would be; what an omelette of cooked hats; what a mixture of territorial battalions to complete a regiment! It would be too simple to have all this settled now, and, as suggested, published in the monthly *Army List*. There would then be no fuss when the moment for mobilisation arrived. Old Snider cartridges would not get mixed with tins of blacking, and be hastily served out *en bloc* as the last new thing in medical comforts. Regiments would know what they had to do. Staff officers would not require to gallop their chargers' tails off, chasing each other with contradictory orders. The whole thing would go much too smoothly. The fun of the fair would be wanting. No; the best plan is that now followed in having nothing definitely settled, or, if settled, known—and trust to the chapter of accidents.

A society paper announces as an absolute certainty that, as a result of the Prince of Leiningen's visit to the Queen at Osborne the other day, his serene Highness will succeed Sir William Dowell as naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport in August next. This may be true but it is unlikely for more reasons than one. The Queen has never hitherto had or desired to have any voice in the matter of the Devonport command, says the *Globe*. The case of Portsmouth is very different. The officer there is constantly brought into direct personal contact with her, and on that account she practically keeps the appointment in her own hands. The Admiralty submit three names when a vacancy occurs, and the Queen selects one. If after having the command at the Nore, the Prince of Leiningen does go to Devonport, he will be the first instance of such an occurrence in modern times, as Sheerness has now for a long time meant the termination of a naval career. And a very enviable and satisfactory termination, too. Admiral Lovecon Somerset is most likely to go to Devonport, and the Earl of Clanwilliam will in all probability relieve Sir John Commerell, when the time comes, at Portsmouth.

The United States Government, having determined on the construction of an efficient navy, is evidently not going to do things by halves, and the easy way in which Secretary Tracy talks of an expenditure of 76 millions—pounds, not dollars—is enough to excite the envy of countries not blessed with so magnificent a surplus as America. It is true that this is to be spread over a period of 14 years, showing that American statesmen are not afraid to tax posterity for posterity's good, and will have none of Mr. Gladstone's pedantic doctrine that the needs of every year ought to be provided for from the revenues of the year. The American Government proposes to start at once on the building of eight battle-ships of 10,000 tons, to cost just £1,060,000 each.

It is, however, of no use our adding to our navy the finest battle-ships and cruisers in the world if we have no men to man them, and the dearth of stokers willing to serve in our war vessels is approaching the dimensions of a national calamity. The recruiting party recently sent out has had no more success than was to be anticipated, considering how brisk trade is now and how small are the inducements offered to recruits. It will undoubtedly come to this—that boys must be entered and trained as stokers, and the sooner steps are taken in this direction the better. Meanwhile, we may be involved in a European war, and come to utter grief for want of stokers. To obtain as many good ones as we require is simple enough—a mere matter of wages; nothing else.

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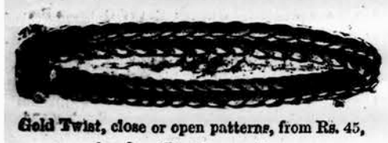

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